

Arens Set to Fight Pressure From U.S.

Israeli Headquarters in Lebanon Hit; Arafat Loyalists Battle PLO Rebels

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
TEL AVIV — The Israeli defense minister, Moshe Arens, said Monday that Israel would not give in to pressure during talks with the United States on the decision to redeploy troops in Lebanon, Israeli radio reported.

In Lebanon, meanwhile, guerrillas hit the headquarters of the Israeli forces in Sidon, demonstrating that Israeli troops will still be vulnerable after they take their new positions.

Unconfirmed reports carried by Beirut radio stations said that a Katyusha rocket was launched at the headquarters of the Israeli military governor in Sidon, 24 miles (38 kilometers) south of Beirut just behind the planned new front line.

"Yes, there is truth to the re-

port," an Israeli spokesman said. "Something was fired... nobody was hurt."

Elsewhere in Lebanon, Syrian-backed rebels within the Palestine Liberation Organization fought against loyalists of Yasser Arafat, the PLO leader. And in Paris, President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon urged a UN referendum in areas of his country occupied by Syria and Israel to determine support for his government.

Mr. Arens said that President Ronald Reagan's request that he and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir go to Washington immediately was not an ultimatum, but the radio quoted official sources as saying it "smacked a bit of hysteria."

Mr. Arens and Mr. Shamir are to leave Tel Aviv for Washington early Tuesday for discussions on the Israeli move, which the Lebanese government fears will result in the permanent partition of Lebanon into Israeli and Syrian sectors.

"I'm certain agreement will be found on matters of principle," Mr. Arens reportedly told the bipartisan Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee of the Israeli parliament. "If there is no agreement, we will not give in to pressure."

"We did not make the decision to redeploy [in Lebanon] with the intention of postponing its implementation," Mr. Shamir said in a television interview.

Mr. Arens said that Israel did not expect pressures from Washington to reverse the decision of the cabinet to pull its forces in Lebanon to consolidated positions in the south of the country.

But government sources quoted by Israeli radio said that Mr. Gemayel was hysterical over the issue and that Mr. Reagan apparently was afraid that the government could fall.

In Paris, Mr. Gemayel called Monday for a UN-sponsored referendum to be held in areas of Lebanon occupied by Syria and Israel to determine support for his government, which has been challenged by a newly formed alliance of opposition leaders. He said that a referendum would show the allegiance of the Lebanese people to the legitimate authority in Beirut.

Mr. Gemayel, who arrived in Paris from Washington, met for an hour with President Francois Mitterrand of France.

The PLO loyalists fought with guerrillas opposed to Mr. Arafat's leadership over the weekend in four villages around Chitaura on the Beirut-Damascus highway, breaking a three-week truce and leaving 12 persons dead and 23 wounded.



TRADE ACCORD SIGNED — Chan Zhaoxuan, the Chinese ambassador to Britain, and Margaret Thatcher, the British prime minister, celebrated Monday in London the signing of a trade accord providing telecommunication services for oil fields in the South China Sea. At the same time in Beijing, negotiations between the two countries on the future of Hong Kong were resumed after a two-week break.

U.S. Sees Deficit Cut to \$82.3 Billion By 1988 Based on Stronger Recovery

The Associated Press
WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration said Monday that the stronger U.S. economic recovery would bring in additional revenues over the next five years to help reduce the federal deficit gradually to \$82.3 billion in 1988.

Even so, the administration, in its latest review, is still forecasting a record deficit of \$209.8 billion in this fiscal year, a bit less than the \$210.2 billion projected in April. The deficit stood at \$110.6 billion last year.

For the 1984 fiscal year, the administration is projecting a deficit of \$179.7 billion, which is \$10.6 billion less than the amount estimated in April. The revision is due to an expected increase in revenues to the government of \$14.7 billion and an increase in expenditures of \$4.2 billion. The 1984 fiscal year starts Oct. 1.

The administration's expectation of greater revenues flowing to the government is largely based on the revisions in its assumptions about the economy's performance, according to the review prepared by the Office of Management and Budget. The fiscal economic forecasts predict that the economy will bounce back from the 1981-82 recession more quickly than most economists had expected early this year.

However, the latest deficit projections assume congressional adoption of the president's budget program presented in January, with modifications for changes already made.

"It cannot be a precise forecast because it assumes congressional approval, and no one can be certain exactly what Congress will do," said Edwin L. Dale, assistant director for public affairs for the Office of Management and Budget.

In its economic forecast, the administration said that it expected the economy to grow at an inflation-adjusted annual rate of 5.5 percent between the fourth quarter of last year and this year. That is better than the 4.7 percent of the administration's spring forecast and the 3.1 percent expected when the 1984 budget was unveiled in January.

In the latest budget review, the administration projected that the deficits would decline from \$170.2 billion in 1985 to \$82.3 billion in 1988. Administration forecasts in the spring had put those deficits at \$184.6 billion and \$102.4 billion, respectively.

The smaller deficits in the later years reflect the administration's plan for standby taxes to raise \$146.4 billion from fiscal 1986 through 1988 by imposing a 5-percent surcharge on personal and corporate tax payments and a \$5-a-barrel tax on oil. The plan provides for the taxes only if Congress makes additional reductions in spending programs and the economy is healthy. So far, the proposal has received a cool reception on Capitol Hill.

U.S. Planning to Expand Covert Intelligence Role Across Central America

More Aid Set For Guerrillas In Nicaragua

By Philip Taubman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is preparing a major expansion of covert intelligence operations in Central America as part of a plan to increase U.S. military activities in the region, according to senior administration officials.

The plans, which the officials said Sunday were being refined but had been approved in general by the White House, include stepped-up support for anti-government insurgents in Nicaragua and a campaign of sabotage directed against Cuban installations in Nicaragua.

The expanded program of paramilitary action, the officials said, would make the activities of the Central Intelligence Agency in Central America the most extensive covert operations mounted by the United States since the Vietnam War. Intelligence officials said that under the plans the rebel forces in Nicaragua that are supported largely by the CIA would grow significantly beyond the current total of about 10,000 men.

Administration officials said the Defense Department, which will provide military equipment and other supplies for use by the CIA as it increases operations, expects that the demand for certain kinds of assistance may be great enough to affect the combat readiness of some regular U.S. forces.

Specifically, they said the CIA's need for air transport to carry ammunition, weapons and other military equipment to Central America is likely to require the diversion of air force cargo planes from other high-priority missions. The CIA is also expected to use large quantities of communications equipment, as well as paramilitary training and psychological warfare and advisers for special projects.

A White House spokesman, Sheila Dixon, said the White House would have no comment on reports about expanded covert operations in Central America.

The planning for increased covert action comes as the House of Representatives is nearing final action on legislation that would cut off U.S. support for the Nicaraguan rebels. Debate on the bill was scheduled to begin Tuesday and a vote is possible this week.

Information about the plans for covert action was obtained from officials familiar with the preparations who said they oppose expanded U.S. involvement in Central America. The information was confirmed by other administration officials.

The proposed legislation, which is named after its two chief Democratic sponsors, Representative Edward P. Boland from Massachusetts, the chairman of the House Intelligence Committee, and Representative Clement J. Zablocki, the chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, would end U.S. financial and military support for the rebels that began in 1981.

Instead, it would allocate \$80 million in aid assistance over the next 14 months to Central American nations for use in trying to block the transfer of Soviet and Cuban arms that the administration has repeatedly said flow through Nicaragua to guerrillas in El Salvador.

Even if the bill is approved by the House — congressional leaders say the vote is close to call — administration officials said they will be able to continue to support the insurgents because the Republic (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



Protesters in Bogotá displayed a burned American flag Sunday to protest continued U.S. intervention in Central America. The occasion was the 20th anniversary of the birth of the South American liberator, Simon Bolivar.

Caribbean Allies Express Confusion on U.S. Aims

By Christopher Dickey
Washington Post Service

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras — Facing a rapid succession of U.S. diplomatic and military measures designed to pressure Nicaragua's Sandinist government, some of Washington's closest allies in Central America are expressing confusion about the direction of U.S. policy in the area and a growing fear that crossed signals could lead to serious miscalculations and a widening war.

The Honduran foreign minister, Edgardo Paz Barmiza, said in an interview Sunday that "the military attitude of the United States" toward Nicaragua is "a unilateral attitude" even though Honduras will participate in many of the military exercises announced over the last few days.

By sending aircraft carriers and escort ships to Central America's shores, Washington "could serve to provide pressure" or more fruitful negotiations between Nicaragua and its neighbors "or it could worsen tension," Mr. Paz Barmiza said. "That's why we have to have faith in the initiative of Contadora," Mr. Paz Barmiza concluded, referring to diplomatic efforts by Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama to promote talks among the five Central American republics without any direct involvement by the United States.

Officials of three of the Contadora countries who met last week in Caracas joined the presidents of three other Latin American countries Sunday in issuing a statement in Caracas calling for an end to foreign interference in Central America, one of the goals of the Contadora effort.

President Fidel Castro of Cuba has also publicly expressed support for the Contadora initiative. The Mexican government newspaper El Nacional published a letter from Castro to the presidents of the Contadora countries saying, "We are sincere supporters of the fact that confrontation should be substituted by dialogue."

At least one of the Contadora presidents, Belisario Betancur of Colombia, will be visiting Central America this week in preparation for a meeting of the Contadora and Central American foreign ministers in Panama beginning Thursday.

The Nicaraguans, meanwhile, issued their most flexible negotiating agenda yet last Tuesday, even as some Sandinist officials warned that Washington and its navy may be trying to "turn the Gulf of Fonseca into the Gulf of Tonkin" by forcing an incident or military confrontation that could prompt direct U.S. intervention.

Yet for all the movement toward the bargaining table there is still worry among many Central Americans that the most powerful player, the United States, is unsure of what it wants and how to get it.

"There is a sensation of confusion, of surprise," said a senior

Honduran official reviewing the Reagan administration's recent moves toward peace and war.

The clearest trend that has emerged from Washington appears to be toward confrontation with the government in Managua.

While the Reagan administration's demands on the Sandinists once focused mainly on ending their support for leftist insurgents in El Salvador, the current emphasis is on changing the character of the Nicaraguan government, which has taken a hard line in restricting political opposition.

A senior U.S. diplomat in the region suggested that other points of interest probably cannot be negotiated successfully with the Sandinists until they change their approach to government.

"It is now considered that the only way they can be trusted to keep an agreement is to have the type of government which would force them to do so or make it a public issue," he said.

Asked why the lack of democracy in rightist countries of the region does not provoke the same reaction from Washington, the diplomat said, "We have more influence over the others. You can trust them not to go against vital U.S. interests."

Despite their confusion about Washington's negotiating stance, Central American allies of the United States also say the Sandinists must return to their original promises of conventional, pluralistic democracy.

Mr. Paz Barmiza said Sunday that "the problem is that there exists in Nicaragua a communist totalitarian government and that is incompatible with our democratic system of life and of government."

Mr. Paz Barmiza said that what (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Army Called To Stop Riots In Sri Lanka

United Press International

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — Rioters burned shops and houses Monday in the Sri Lankan capital and the government imposed a curfew with a warning that violators would be shot on sight.

Government reports on the death toll were incomplete, but unofficial reports received outside Sri Lanka said more than 60 people had died in clashes.

Four hours after the curfew was declared, the streets of Colombo were littered with burned-out cars and buses. Army troops brought in to quell the rioting fired tear gas and chased looters.

The government said that in addition to the deaths in the capital, "several" civilians died in the city of Jaffna, 240 miles (386 kilometers) north of Colombo, where 13 Sri Lankan soldiers were killed in a guerrilla ambush Saturday.

The rioting in Colombo began Sunday night as news of the ambush reached the capital. Members of the majority Sinhalese population sought revenge for the attack, believed to have been carried out by rebels from the Tamil minority fighting for a separate state.

The Tamils are mostly Hindus and make up about 20 percent of the population of this largely Buddhist nation.



VICTIM OF A HEAT WAVE — A blind patient, center, is evacuated from a Chicago nursing home where weekend temperatures reached 105 degrees Fahrenheit (40.5 centigrade) in some rooms and were blamed for the deaths of 148 elderly residents. The U.S. heat wave, which has reportedly led to the deaths of 148 persons, continued Monday in the Southern states, but thunderstorms cooled the Midwest.

Power System Defaults On \$2.2-Billion in Debt

The Associated Press

SEATTLE — The Washington Public Power Supply System defaulted Monday on \$2.2-billion worth of bonds sold to finance two nuclear plants that were later canceled. It was the largest bond default in U.S. history.

Chemical Bank of New York, trustee for the bondholders on the system's projects 4 and 5, said the power company consortium had handed over \$25 million in response to the trustee's demand.

"An event of default has occurred under the bond resolution for the projects," said William Beris, a vice president for Chemical Bank, which is based in New York.

A spokesman for the system said that Monday's default would not push the system to file for bankruptcy. He said the system's board "has said very clearly that even in the event of default they have no intention of declaring bankruptcy."

On Friday, a state judge dissolved his order preventing default. After that, Mr. Beris said, the system

"admitted its inability to pay its debts generally as they become due for 4 and 5. That admission constitutes an immediate event of default."

Mr. Beris said, after the system's admission late Friday that it could not pay the debt, that Chemical Bank then demanded that the system hand over all money and securities held by the system and pledged under the bond resolution.

"In response to that demand, the supply system today transferred to Chemical Bank \$25.7 million of funds held by it in connection with the projects," Mr. Beris said.

Under terms of the bond resolution, any money that Chemical Bank secured from the system is to be used to pay expenses and liabilities of the bond-fund trustee, the cost of operations and maintenance of the projects and the principal and interest on the bond debt, in that order.

In essence, Mr. Beris said, the entire \$25.7 million will be eaten up by the first two categories of expense, leaving little if anything at the moment for the bondholders.

and the Marina del Rey yacht basin, with Executive Home Leasing, which promises only corporate clients. The Bakers are asking \$8,500 a week.

All the talk about big money has not made everyone happy. People in the travel industry are mostly offering inexpensive rentals or host arrangements, often as baiter for vacation trips, and they accuse the real estate brokers of exploiting the Olympics.

"We're sort of splitting ourselves from the real estate people because of these high-price promises on the market," said Craig Chandler of L.A. Housing for '84, another of the new agencies.

Executive Home Leasing disdains the accusations. Merilee Reid, president of the company, which is searching out high-priced houses for many of the companies that are Olympic sponsors or suppliers, said the prices are comparable to those for suites in the best hotels and include comforts and privacy a hotel could not hope to provide.

She said all payments are handled by an escrow company. The leasing company takes a 20 percent commission, paid in equal shares by the homeowner and the renter.

Los Angeles Homeowners Off and Running for Olympic Gold

By Judith Cummings
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Like latter-day Forty-Niners, hundreds of Los Angeles homeowners are out to stake a claim on riches by renting out their homes during the Olympic Games.

Seeking renters for the duration of next summer's Olympics has become one of the hottest games in town. So far nearly 20 companies are matching out-of-town visitors with Southern California homes.

Cocktail parties from Brentwood to Pasadena are dominated by comparisons of how much one's house is commanding, or at least the listed price.

A letter from Executive Home Leasing's files, on a "rugged stationery" bearing a wealthy San Marino address, tells the story of many of their clients.

"When we mentioned to friends in May that we'd signed a possible rental contract with you, the notes went straight up," the letter said. "Never have I seen couple sicker so obviously. 'What about your furniture? Your silver?' They stopped just short of saying, 'low tacky.' So, local rumor has it now that the queen and Prince Diana have rented in Arcadia. My dears, up home is ringing off the hook. It pains me, but we're giving them your number."

A Brentwood professional man said while signing his house over to a major Olympics sponsor: "There's a lot of people in the Los Angeles community who see the Olympics as a great way to make money, a bonanza for the restaurants, the shops."

His five-bedroom house went for \$12,500 a week, or \$37,500 for three weeks. He commented: "I wouldn't pay that much to stay in Buckingham Palace."

Many homes in desirable areas, with swimming pools, tennis courts or an ocean view, are up for a minimum of \$1,000 a week per bedroom for two or three weeks during the Olympics. A few homeowners have already gotten \$5,000 to \$12,000 and higher a week, throwing in such niceties as maid service, new linens and sometimes the family limousine.

This kind of money comes mostly from corporations seeking a cost-is-no-object mansion for the entertainment of important clients during the Olympics, scheduled from July 28 to Aug. 12, 1984.

More modest apartments and condominiums are going for \$200 to \$300 a night for four people, and other residents are offering bed and breakfast for as low as \$40 or \$50 a person a night.

In the spirit of what the Los Angeles Olympic

Organizing Committee has said will be the first true "private enterprise" Olympics, with a minimum of government involvement, much of this entrepreneurial activity is being handled free-lance.

The Greater Los Angeles Convention and Visitors Bureau has compiled a list of 18 housebrokers that it provides on request to homeowners, but neither the bureau nor the committee has considered it necessary to officially oversee the activity.

Olivia Brayden-Abosch, president of Brayden Abosch & Associates International — she dropped the word "Olympics" from the name at the request of the Olympic Committee — said the financial expectations of some homeowners are beyond realism. She cited a woman with a two-bedroom home in a comfortable though modest area who is asking \$25,000.

"And on top of that, she had a high anxiety level, like about her plants," Mrs. Brayden-Abosch said. "I said, 'Lady, if you're asking that much, you can hire somebody to come in and water them.'"

Such anxieties seem far from the minds of Robert Baker, the president of a technical school, and his wife, Bonnie. The Bakers have listed their three-bedroom house in Playa del Rey, featuring a view of the ocean

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■ A combative Georges Marchais, the Communist Party leader in France, challenges the government on the deployment of new nuclear missiles. Page 5.

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New Mideast Envoy: Trusted Insider

McFarlane, Habib's Successor, Served 3 U.S. Presidents

By Steven R. Weisman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Robert C. McFarlane, who has been named by President Ronald Reagan to succeed Philip C. Habib as the U.S. chief Middle East negotiator, has won praise from so many quarters that many people reacted with dismay that he would be moving on to another post.

In his job as deputy national security adviser, for example, Mr. McFarlane — a veteran of diplomatic and bureaucratic battles in three Republican administrations — is viewed inside and outside the White House as the indispensable negotiator with Congress, as in Mr. Reagan's recent uphill efforts to get money approved for the MX missile.

"More than anyone else in the administration, Bud McFarlane is the guy in this administration who has had the confidence of the members of Congress," said Representative Les Aspin, a Wisconsin Democrat. "He's the one guy who has been totally in command of the technical issues and the political nuances."

Another administration ally on the MX issue, asking not to be identified, said that he was "distracted" that Mr. Reagan would

take Mr. McFarlane away from the MX and reassign him to concentrate on the Middle East, where the possibilities of progress are so unlikely.

Although Mr. McFarlane will continue to serve as deputy national security adviser, White House officials said Friday that it will be difficult for him to concentrate on nuclear arms, Central America and other issues that he has been involved in.

White House officials agree that Mr. McFarlane has emerged in the last year as one of the most trusted, influential and effective members of Mr. Reagan's foreign policy inner circle. Without question, he is also one of the most anonymous of Mr. Reagan's team players, routinely refusing requests for interviews and even declining to be photographed.

He has also served as a buffer and a go-between during periods of strain between William P. Clark, the national security adviser, and the group of pragmatic Republicans at the White House led by James A. Baker 3d, the White House chief of staff.

On several recent issues, Mr. McFarlane has forged a crucial partnership with Kenneth M. Duberstein, the congressional liaison

officer, that has won passage for Mr. Reagan's foreign policy initiatives.

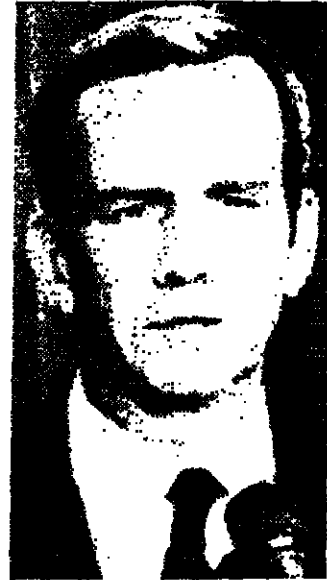
One White House aide said he feared that the loss of that partnership could spell defeat for these initiatives. But a national security aide said that Mr. Clark planned to drop his own aloofness from congressional dealings to make up for the loss of Mr. McFarlane.

Mr. McFarlane is a retired Marine Corps colonel who has served behind the scenes at the White House in different roles since 1971, when he first joined the administration of Richard M. Nixon.

He was military assistant to Henry A. Kissinger when Mr. Kissinger was national security adviser. Later he served as an assistant to Lieutenant General Brent Scowcroft when General Scowcroft was national security adviser to President Gerald Ford.

From the White House, he was sent by the Marine Corps to Okinawa. According to his friends, he began feeling bored and unappreciated and retired, joining the staff of the Senate Armed Services Committee.

Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. brought him in as counsel at the State Department in 1981. When Mr. Clark took the job of



Robert C. McFarlane

national security adviser in January 1982, he chose Mr. McFarlane as his deputy.

■ Syrian Reaction Limited

Syrian newspapers carried front-page reports that President Reagan had named Mr. McFarlane to succeed Mr. Habib, but editorial reaction was limited. The Associated Press reported from Damascus.

"The issue is not in the identity of the U.S. envoys but rather in the identity of their missions," said Tahrim, the government newspaper.

Looking to His Legacy, Deng Takes On Image Of a Dynamic Leader

By Michael Weisskopf
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — After years of reshaping China from behind the scenes, Deng Xiaoping is emerging with a heroic public image to match his political power.

From newspaper photographs depicting his revolutionary youth to an officially sponsored sensation over his writings, Mr. Deng for the first time is being cast as a dynamic leader of historic significance.

The star billing falls short of the adulation once accorded Mao Tse-tung, but it fits somewhat oddly on Mr. Deng, who always opposed Mao's cult of personality and shunned the spotlight himself as he worked backstage on the reform program that has his trademark.

Diplomats believe the sudden celebration of Mr. Deng has less to do with vanity than with the requirements of China's political culture. At 79, he is working out a legacy to bolster his hand-picked successors.

"The legacy of great deeds gives your protégés the high moral ground in any succession debate and puts the masses on their side," said a Western analyst. "Deng is building himself larger than life to set the terms for the inevitable debate."

Although Mr. Deng clearly is the prime mover of post-Mao China, he has contented himself with modest portfolios as chief of the Military Commission, head of an advisory council and member of the Politburo's elite Standing Committee.

With his protégés now secure and his reforms taking root, however, he appears to be carving out a place in history for himself to make sure his impact outlives him.

In May, Mr. Deng was called on to inscribe a huge granite monument in his home province of Sichuan commemorating one of the famous battles of the Long March of the Red Army to the caves of Yan'an in 1934-35.

His reputation as a strong military figure was reinforced in June, with a half-page spread of photos in the People's Daily illustrating his rise from guerrilla fighter in the 1930s to military planner in the 1940s to commander in chief reviewing troops from the back of a limousine in the 1980s.

On July 1, the testimonials began spiraling with the publication of "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," a collection of his speeches and statements from 1975 to 1982.

Within a day of its release, the army and provincial party organs were mandating careful study of "Selected Works" and top officials used it as a vehicle for praising Mr. Deng.

The military commander, Li Desheng, who has opposed some of Mr. Deng's reforms, wrote that the writings reflect "the vision and sagacity of a mature Marxist and the superior skill in the leadership of a proletarian politician."

A Politburo member, Yang Shangkun, credited Mr. Deng with creating "a model for the union of revolutionary soul and the realistic spirit."

The official news media claimed that two million copies of the rust-colored book were snatched up in the first 10 days as long lines formed outside bookstores. Reports of reader reaction from the generally apolitical Chinese public sounded suspiciously rehearsed, however.

According to one report, Shanghai shipyard workers began discussing the book's merits on the morning of its release.

"This will help me understand the line, principles and policies of the party since late 1978," an unidentified worker was quoted as saying.

Even though Mr. Deng fought Mao for much of his career and criticizes his ultrafeudalism in the book, commentators have observed the rivalry, apparently to make Mr. Deng's following universal.

According to the party's theoretical journal, Red Flag, Mr. Deng "didn't tarnish Mao's image but recovered it from the godlike state and made it human again."

The military's influential Liberation Army Daily went a step further, saying Mr. Deng "safeguarded Mao's historic position under new historical conditions and upheld and developed Mao Tse-tung thought."

Iran Claims Successes in Raid on Iraq

By Paul Eedle
Reuters

TEHRAN — Iranian forces have captured about 200 square kilometers (77 square miles) of Iraqi territory in the offensive they launched in the Kurdish mountains Saturday, one of the commanders of the operation said Monday.

The national press agency quoted the unnamed commander as saying the Iraqis had tried to stop the offensive by mounting air attacks on the Iranian troops and on the Iranian border town of Piranshahr.

The agency's report gave no fresh news from the battlefield. But in Tehran, foreign reporters were invited to visit the battle zone, a sign that fighting might be easing.

An Iranian communiqué issued Sunday afternoon said Iranian forces had captured six more Iraqi positions. It said 3,800 Iraqi troops had been killed or wounded and 150 captured since the offensive began Saturday.

Earlier, official reports said Iranian forces were consolidating their positions, shelling Iraqi lines and laying siege to an Iraqi garrison at Chuman Mustafa, south of the main fighting.

An Iraqi military communiqué issued Sunday night in Baghdad said that heavy fighting was continuing in the area and that Iran had suffered heavy losses. An earlier communiqué said more than 1,400 Iraqis had been killed.

Iran, which reported achieving its major objectives by the evening of the first day of the offensive, said it controlled 15 kilometers (nine miles) of territory on the border near Piranshahr along a road toward the Iraqi town of Rawandiz.

The operation appeared to be more limited in size and aims than previous Iranian offensives farther south in the open plains of the oil province of Khuzestan.

This appeared to be in keeping with a policy statement by the speaker of Iran's parliament, Hashemi Rafsanjani, after the last Iranian offensive, in April.

Noting that five other offensives had not made great progress, he said Iran would concentrate on waging a war of attrition while making limited advances on the battlefronts where possible.

WORLD BRIEFS

Craxi Consults Economic Lobbies

ROME (Reuters) — The Italian prime minister-designate, Bettino Craxi, negotiating to form Italy's first Socialist-led government, was consulting economic lobbies Monday after an encouraging first round of talks with other politicians.

President Sandro Pertini asked Mr. Craxi last Thursday to form Italy's 44th postwar government after the Socialist won 11.4 percent of the vote in the June elections.

In two days of talks with the nine parliamentary parties, Mr. Craxi, 49, obtained a general consensus for his proposed coalition, except from the opposition Communists, the second-largest party, and the small Proletarian Democracy. Experts from the parties likely to form a coalition were due to start sketching out a program for the new government in preparation for Mr. Craxi's second round of talks with politicians on Wednesday, political sources said.

Chad Gets First Supplies From U.S.

NDJAMENA, Chad (AP) — The first shipments of \$10 million in U.S. military support equipment were delivered Monday to the Chadian government, whose forces are preparing a drive on a rebel-held stronghold in northern Chad.

A U.S. Air Force C-141 transport plane landed at Ndjamena's international airport Monday with what were understood to be the first military supplies sent directly by the United States in Chad's 18-year-old civil war. Two U.S. transport jets are expected daily with clothing, tents, food, fuel, jeeps and other vehicles.

Poland Slowly Frees Lesser Dissidents

WARSAW (Reuters) — Political prisoners were being freed gradually from jails in Poland Monday under a limited amnesty — but none of the best-known dissidents were thought to be among them.

Almost all of the most outspoken leaders of the banned Solidarity independent trade union, with the exception of Lech Walesa who was released earlier, will remain in prison or in hiding.

Officials were unable to say exactly how many of 550 people now in prison, either awaiting trial or sentenced, would be freed under the limited amnesty which followed the lifting of martial law last week.

Death Toll at 87 in Japanese Storm

TOKYO (UPI) — Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone ordered the government Monday to review the country's disaster prevention measures as a result of a weekend monsoon in western Japan that killed at least 87 persons and left 29 missing. Most of the casualties were caused by mudslides.

"It is very hard to imagine that there are any more survivors," said a police spokesman in Shimane prefecture, about 400 miles (640 kilometers) southwest of Tokyo, on the third day of a search for the missing. Property damage was estimated at more than \$100 million.

Strauss Intervenes for East German

DRESDEN, East Germany (AP) — The Bavarian premier, Franz Josef Strauss, who is on a private tour of Eastern Europe, prevented East German security police Monday from dragging away a woman who was seeking help in emigrating to the West.

Mr. Strauss, an outspoken critic of Eastern Europe's Communist governments, but who recently negotiated a loan for East Germany and on Sunday met with the East German leader, Erich Honecker, said he would discuss the incident with East German officials.

The woman, who identified herself as Elke Weiss, 30, was allowed to speak to Mr. Strauss after he intervened with police. Police checked her papers, then let her go.

Suit Delays Swedish Envoy in Manila

MANILA (Reuters) — Last-minute intervention by the government of the Philippines Monday halted the scheduled departure of the Swedish ambassador, Rolf Kalffors, and his journalist wife, Stenka Ocampo-Kalffors, who has been sued for libel here.

Mr. Kalffors was due to fly to Stockholm for a briefing before taking a new post as ambassador to Mozambique.

Mrs. Ocampo-Kalffors, a native of the Philippines, claimed diplomatic immunity to avoid being served with an arrest warrant last May. She has been sued for 25 million pesos (\$2.2 million) by army officers who claim they were libeled by an article she wrote in the Far Eastern Economic Review.

Gulf Nations Plan First Maneuvers

MANAMA, Bahrain (LAT) — Saudi Arabia and five small nations around the Gulf are planning to stage their first military exercises in October as a step in their formation of a regional rapid deployment force, officials have announced.

Although details, schedules and locations have not been announced, Western diplomats view the maneuvers as a significant development in the growing unity of the Gulf states that indicates an increasing commitment to protecting their own oil fields.

The countries involved — Saudi Arabia, Oman, Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates — make up the Gulf Cooperation Council, an organization formed in 1981. Collectively, they can field an army of about 140,000.

For the Record

LONDON (Reuters) — Female anti-nuclear campaigners splashed white paint on a U.S. reconnaissance plane Monday after cutting through a fence at the Greenham Common air base, the Defense Ministry reported. The plane had been on public view at a weekend air show.

PARIS (AP) — President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire arrived Monday for an official visit to France during which he will meet with President François Mitterrand to discuss the civil war in Chad. Mr. Mobutu will visit the United States after France and will meet with President Ronald Reagan on Aug. 4.

U.S. Allies Confused in Caribbean

(Continued from Page 1)

Honduras seeks is "not precisely that the [Nicaraguan] government should fall but that it should democratize itself."

The role of the Reagan administration's recent appointees like Richard B. Stone, the special U.S. envoy to the area, and Henry A. Kissinger, who heads a bipartisan commission, have also befuddled both friends and opponents of U.S. policy in the region.

Diplomats are asking each other what the relationship between Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Stone will be, and government officials in this and other countries have begun to talk of Mr. Stone as essentially a lame duck.

"Poor Stone seems to be left with his legs broken in the middle of the road," one Honduran politician said.

Washington's proposed increase in financial support for anti-Sandinist rebels fighting to overthrow the Nicaraguan government is also an object of speculation and concern here.

As one military official put it, by keeping a "covert" wrap on the operation but pressing for ever bigger commitments, Washington could create a situation that could leave Honduras in an untenable position.

N. Korea Rejects Talks On Reuniting Families

The Associated Press

TOKYO — The North Korean Red Cross has rejected a proposal by South Korea to reopen decades-old talks on reuniting an estimated 10 million families separated during the 1950-1953 Korean War, the North's official Korean Central News Agency reported Monday.

It said that the North Korean Red Cross Society issued a statement Sunday calling the South Korean proposal "a masquerade under the veil of humanitarianism under which lurks a sinister political purpose."

U.S. Plans Expanded Covert Actions

(Continued from Page 1)

can-controlled Senate is unlikely to pass the same legislation.

The administration's plan to expand covert activities also comes at a time when reports from Nicaragua suggest that the CIA-supported rebels have made little headway against the Sandinist government and appear to have galvanized popular support for the government rather than undermining it.

Reagan administration officials, however, contend that the rebels, by forcing the government to divert military forces and other resources into combating the insurgents, have hurt the Sandinists and pushed them toward joining negotiations aimed at reducing regional tensions.

Last week, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, the coordinator of the governing Nicaraguan junta, proposed regional negotiations on ways of easing military tensions, the ending of military support for insurgents in El Salvador and elsewhere, and the banning of foreign military bases and training in the region.

The Reagan administration described the proposal as a "positive step," but noted that it had "serious shortcomings."

The planned increase in covert activities directed against Nicaragua is likely to add to the debate in Congress about the aims of U.S. intelligence operations in Central America.

When the administration began aiding the rebels in 1981, intelligence officials told Congress that the primary purpose was to create a paramilitary force that could interdict arms shipments from Nicaragua to El Salvador. Later, as rebel operations grew, intelligence officials told Congress that the insurgents would also harass the Nicaraguan government.

Congressional opponents have argued that the true aim of the administration's Nicaraguan operation is to overthrow the Sandinists, a goal that would be in violation of a law passed in 1982 that prohibited any U.S. support for efforts to oust the Nicaraguan government. The Boland-Zablocki bill grew out of this concern.

The U.S. ambassador to Nicaragua, Anthony C. Quainton, said

Sunday in a television interview that U.S. policy "is not to topple the Sandinista government." He added, "Our policy is to try and modify its behavior in some substantial ways which are consistent with our interests and our vital security concerns throughout Central America."

Mr. Quainton said that there are "at least 6,000 Cubans in Nicaragua." He added that several thousand are "engaged in direct training for the security service, for the military forces of the Nicaraguan government."

Plans to sabotage Cuban installations in Nicaragua grew out of a growing concern about the Cuban activities, administration officials said. They declined to provide any details.

■ U.S. Military Exercises

Pentagon officials said Monday that U.S. combat troops will begin large-scale exercises with Honduran forces next month in maneuvers involving up to 4,000 Americans in Honduras at any time, United Press International reported from Washington.

At the same time, naval exercises involving two aircraft carrier battle groups and a surface action group will conduct operations off Central America's Pacific and Caribbean shores in August and September, the officials said.

■ Departing U.S. Envoy Predicting A Long Stalemate in Afghanistan

United Press International

WASHINGTON — If Afghan rebels remain effective militarily and the Russians keep up their troop commitment, the Soviet Union could be bogged down in the war until the end of this century, the departing top U.S. diplomat in Afghanistan said.

But Charles Dunbar, who recently returned to the United States after 16 months as the chargé d'affaires heading the embassy in Afghanistan, told U.S. News & World Report in the magazine's issue released Sunday that it is reasonable to expect something to happen to break the standoff sooner than the end of the century — most likely a rebel action the Soviets find intolerable.

Mr. Dunbar said the war could drag on if the Russians keep their 105,000 troops in Afghanistan and if the rebels remain "extremely effective militarily and less so politically."

"The conventional wisdom is that the Soviets will eventually

bring in something in the order of a half-million men if they were to hope to do a great deal more than they are now in the way of suppressing the resistance," he said.

Doing that, he said, would increase military costs to the Russians, who have been in Afghanistan since December 1979, and worsen diplomatic strains with the rest of the world.

■ Nkomo May Lose Seat In Zimbabwe
United Press International

HARARE, Zimbabwe — Joshua Nkomo, the opposition leader who secretly left the country in March, now faces an effort to deprive him of his parliamentary seat, a government official said Monday.

Eddison Zvogbo, the minister of legal and parliamentary affairs, said Mr. Nkomo had until Friday to return and make an appearance in Parliament. Under Zimbabwe's constitution, any member who misses 21 consecutive sitting days without permission from the speaker of Parliament runs the risk of losing his seat, he said.

Mr. Zvogbo said he planned to make a motion declaring Mr. Nkomo's seat vacant after Friday's deadline expired.

■ Swiss Foreign Population Up
United Press International

BERN — Switzerland's population was 6,423,100 as of Jan. 1 with slightly more foreign residents than last year, up 6 percent to 15 percent of the total, the Federal Bureau of Statistics reported Monday.

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New Global Role in Industry Helps Brazilian Automakers Weather the Recession

By Jackson Diehl
Washington Post Service

SAO BERNARDO DO CAMPO, Brazil — The scenes of depression in this auto town — its empty hangars, its silent production lines, its point-to-point assembly lines — have a peculiarly international tone.

Sao Bernardo, home of Ford and an exit or two down an eight-lane freeway from General Motors, is really not far from Detroit.

When the recession reached here in 1981, about 15,000 workers for Brazil's big three automakers — Volkswagen, Ford and GM — lost their jobs. Production dropped by 32 percent in a year, and the three companies lost a total of \$225 million.

Like their parents in the United States and Europe, Brazil's automakers have found that the crisis has accelerated a move toward a fundamental industry shake-up. But in this southern megalopolis landscape, studiously modeled along the postwar lines of the industrialized nations in the North, the features of change are strikingly different. Despite the hard times, the Brazilians still provide a vital link in the global automaking effort.

Tucked into the multiple complexes of Ford Brazil are a sparkling new assembly plant and new shops for painting and stamping parts. Across town, a sign with GM's familiar logo marks a new, high-technology engine factory that is crating motors for Buicks, Pontiacs and Chevrolets in Europe and the United States. While the industrialized world has suffered

CRISIS IN BRAZIL

Second of four articles

through the recession, the big auto producers have pumped \$1.2 billion into Brazilian expansions. Here, there is no gloomy speculation about permanent shutdowns or the slow retraining of workers for new types of jobs.

Instead, auto executives are talking about Brazil as a new base for competition with Japan. "We are going to use the Brazilian [Ford's] as a Japanese fighter," boasts Robert Gerrity, president of Ford Brazil. "We are going to send them into the market where we are losing our share to the Japanese. There's no other country in the world that is as good as Brazil in low-cost manufacturing." In these declarations, and the heavy invest-

ment behind them, is the sign of what has changed for Brazil's basic industries and their once-dominant role abroad.

For a generation, auto producers in Brazil have been leaders in a vast expansion of the country's economic power. They have been symbols of a development aimed at consumption and heavily supported by foreign investment, particularly by multinational companies.

But Brazil's economic crisis and the collapse of the long boom have ended that kind of growth. Meanwhile, the automakers increasingly have moved to integrate their production with that of factories in the industrialized West and to make use of Brazil's advantages in resources, modern equipment and cheap labor.

The result is that Brazil has been slowly redefined in international terms from a supplier of coffee, food and raw materials to a producer of basic industrial goods.

The shift in auto production can be traced to 1972, when producers led by Ford persuaded the government to allow them to import some equipment and parts at low cost. In exchange, they agreed to export 85 worth of products for every \$1 worth of imports. The program soon spread to other major industries, even as auto-

makers began to export on an important scale for the first time.

For Ford and GM, the breakthrough developments have come in the past three years. Not only did the American corporations decide to make large investments for new plants and equipment; they also moved to introduce the production of "world cars" in Brazil.

The "world car" is important mainly for its production system. For Ford and GM, it means that factories in different parts of the world are associated in the production of a single model or type of car. Rather than build an engine plant at each assembly site, for example, the companies invest in one or two large factories and then export the motors to other areas.

It is a shift that many experts view as decisive in shaping the growth of the country and its future economic and political relationships with established powers such as the United States.

Until recently, Brazil emphasized an industrial growth based on its urban middle-class workers and consumer goods. Because that market is so large, and was so undersupplied 20 years ago, the strategy ignited one of the developing world's longest and biggest growth spurts in the 1960s and 1970s.

As in the United States after World War II, the expansion was founded most broadly on the automobile. Beginning in the 1950s, Brazilian governments emphasized the highway and the passenger car as the prime means of transportation. Then President Juscelino Kubitschek began a program of requiring gradually higher levels of locally made products in automobiles, while restricting imports.

Major auto companies had no choice but to build assembly plants if they wished to sell to the large Brazilian market. By 1959, the first Volkswagen Beetle was produced in Sao Bernardo, and by 1960 a whole industry had blossomed. The number of auto-parts manufacturers grew in three years after 1957 from 700 to 1,200, and fledgling companies produced 321,000 cars.

"It was a historic development," said Gus Diniz, a Brazilian economist who is executive director of the Rio de Janeiro American Chamber of Commerce. "For Brazil, it was like the glory days of NASA in the United States. Whole new industries were born, and there was a tremendous excitement about what was happening." For a dozen more years — until oil prices

began to rise — the auto industry expanded almost exclusively on the strength of Brazil's internal market.

Increasingly, the rapid expansion was influenced by multinational companies. Ford and Volkswagen bought out small producers, and for the past decade the passenger-car market has been composed of four large companies — Ford, Volkswagen, GM and Fiat.

The growth has been so fast, however, and so many firms — in and out of the auto industry — have entered the Brazilian market, that much of the production has been inefficient. Consequently, the two-year-old recession is producing an important shake-up of multinational companies and Brazilian industry as a whole, analysts say.

But the benefits accruing to multinational auto companies from producing in Brazil are clear. Brazilian autoworkers, considered relatively privileged by blue-collar standards here, earn about \$4 an hour. That is only a fraction of the cost of labor in the United States and Europe, and permits Brazilian plants to compete with new Japanese and West German factories heavily stocked with robots. Next: The computer revolution.

EC Will Get Proposals For Farm Subsidy Cuts

By Philip Stephens
Reuters

BRUSSELS — Plans for major cutbacks in the European Community's farm subsidies, aimed at freeing more cash to encourage economic recovery, will be unveiled this week by the European Commission.

The proposals, to be completed

in three days of talks starting Tuesday, focus on sharp cuts in costly support programs for dairy, cereal, beef, and oilseed producers, officials said.

The aim is to reduce by up to 20 percent the \$14.5-billion annual payout to eight million farmers, which has caused a financial crisis for the EC.

More money could then be channelled into social, regional and industrial programs, in an effort to promote an economic upturn.

The officials said the plan would provide the framework for five months of intensive bargaining among the EC's 10 governments, scheduled to culminate at a summit meeting in December with long-term reform of EC finances.

"We are looking to put the lid on agricultural spending," said a senior official closely involved in the talks. "There can be no more open-ended guarantees to farmers."

Farm subsidies use up about two-thirds of the EC's total budget, mostly to store and sell off the surplus of products like milk, butter, wheat and wine.

Most of the subsidies are part of EC legislation, and past attempts at piecemeal savings have failed.

Last week the EC's finance ministers were forced to push through an emergency budget of \$2 billion to prevent bankruptcy later this year. More than three-quarters of the emergency budget is allocated to farm subsidies.

Officials said the EC was studying an unprecedented cut in guaranteed prices for milk farmers, new taxes on dairy surpluses, ceilings on subsidies for cereal producers and lower payments to beef producers.

The officials acknowledged, however, that the proposals would meet stiff opposition among members with large farming sectors, notably France, Ireland and Italy.

The commission would thus be under pressure to also propose new limits on imports of agricultural products, they said.

Options under study include limiting on imports of maize gluten feed from the United States, taxes on imports of oilseeds and greater restrictions on beef imports.

Britain Said To Fear Raids By Armenians

United Press International

LONDON — British diplomatic missions abroad are increasing security to guard against the possibility of extremist attacks to avenge an eight-year sentence a London court passed on an Armenian, Zaven Bedros, police sources said Monday.

Mr. Bedros, convicted of illegal possession of firearms with intent to endanger life, said he was on a mission for the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia, known as ASALA, to seize the Turkish Embassy and gain the release of Armenian prisoners in Turkey.

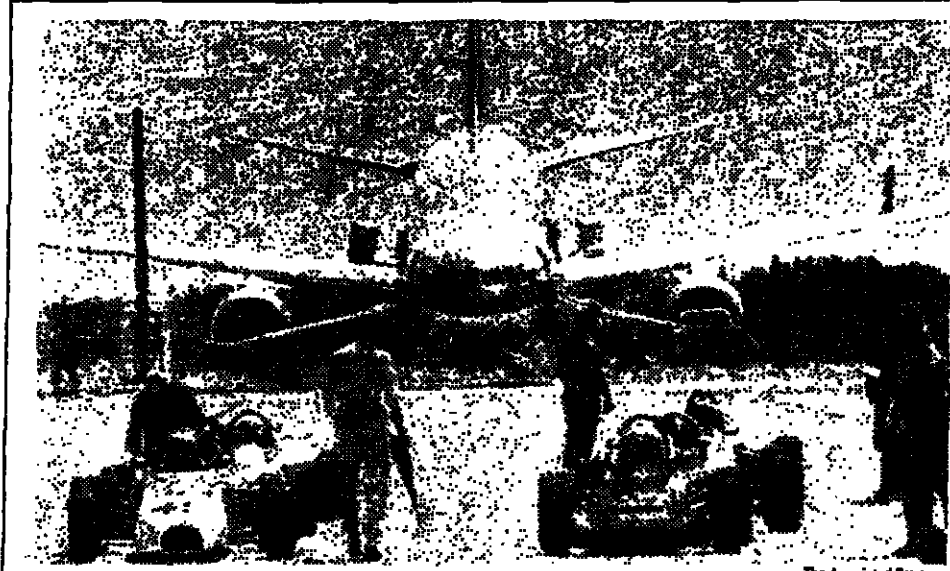
The sentence was passed Saturday by the Central Criminal Court after a 17-day trial.

ASALA claimed responsibility for explosions last Thursday at the French Embassy and the Air France office in Tehran.

That action followed the arrest in France of more than 50 Armenians in connection with a bomb attack 10 days ago at Paris's Orly Airport that killed seven people. ASALA threatened further attacks unless those detained were released.

Scotland Yard sources said ASALA could be considering similar action against British targets.

They said British diplomatic missions and airline offices were alerted as well as London's Heathrow and Gatwick airports.



EMERGENCY LANDING IN CANADA — An Air Canada Boeing 767 was forced to make an emergency landing in Gimli, Manitoba, when it developed fuel problems. The sports cars had been using the abandoned landing strip as an auto-racing track.

Boston and New York, Despite Law, Continue to Dump Untreated Sewage

By Dudley Clendinen
New York Times Service

BOSTON — Eleven years after the U.S. Congress approved legislation to clean up the nation's waters, the Atlantic Coast's two largest metropolitan areas, Boston and New York, are still releasing billions of gallons of untreated sewage into their harbors each year.

And the federal agency charged with enforcing the legislation, the Environmental Protection Agency, says it has no idea how many coastal cities are complying with the law, which ordered all sewer systems emptying into marine waters to provide at least secondary treatment of sewage wastes.

In Boston, the apparent threat to public health has made a state court judge determined to find and enforce a solution.

Experts say that repairing the metropolitan Boston system and raising its treatment to the secondary level could cost \$1.5 billion and would come at a time when the federal share of such capital improvements is scheduled to drop from 75 percent or more to 55 percent, as it will in 1985.

Boston, which discharged 12 billion gallons (45 billion liters) of untreated sewage into its own waters last year, is not alone among coastal cities with old and patchwork systems that are prone to failure or function at lower levels of treatment than required by federal law. But public apathy began turning to disgust last summer when the sewage invaded public beaches.

For William B. Goldman, just south of Boston's harbor, the final insult came one morning when the young lawyer went down to run along the shore. It was low tide, and in the pale dawn he saw what he took to be a scattered gleaming of jellyfish, all down the beach.

To his revulsion, Mr. Goldman discovered that "they weren't jellyfish. They were little patties of human waste, and patches of grease." From that experience has come a

lawsuit dramatizing the gross pollution of Boston's rivers and harbor.

New York City has made more progress, but problems still remain. The city, which has spent \$2.2 billion in the last decade to upgrade nine of its plants, had to close all public beaches in Brooklyn, Queens and Staten Island two years ago when one of two old plants in Brooklyn failed.

The city system still releases 200 million gallons of raw sewage into its harbor every day, the same amount as it did 10 years ago, says Andrew McCarthy, a spokesman for the city's Department of Environmental Protection.

The Boston and New York City systems are among more than 200 sewage systems on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts that have asked the Environmental Protection Agency to waive the stringent secondary treatment requirements of the 1972 law.

The history and structural problems of the Boston and New York systems are the same and are shared by other old American coastal cities. Installed primarily in the 19th century and extended as the population grew, the pipes and tunnels were built to receive both sewage and storm water. The two mixed in the pipes, which poured them into the rivers and harbors, to be carried away by the outgoing tide.

In the metropolitan Boston area, the system evolved as 5,000 miles (8,000 kilometers) of pipe owned by 43 separate cities and towns. They feed into 200 miles of pipes and tunnels operated by the Metropolitan District Commission, a state agency, which did not build its first sewage treatment plant until 1953, on Nut Island, in the harbor.

The second plant, on Deer Island, was built in 1968. Both were built only to provide primary treatment — the separation, reduction and chlorination of the solids and liquids in the sewage — and not

Illegal Salvadoran Refugees in U.S. Say Asylum Is Life or Death Issue

By Philip Shenon
New York Times Service

NEWARK, New Jersey — The Portillo family passed around the photographs of the coffin Sunday morning.

"This was my father," said José Portillo, pointing to the body in the simple wooden box. "Military or guerrillas, I don't know which, broke into the house in 1981 and took my father and tied his hands behind his back. Then they shot him. I don't know why. My father was a farmer, not a politician. We could not stay in El Salvador after that."

Mr. Portillo, 25, and 14 members of his family have fled the violence and poverty of El Salvador and settled here, nine of them illegally. They are among tens of thousands of Salvadoran refugees who have reached the New York metropolitan area since 1980.

The Federal Immigration and Naturalization Service says 500,000 Salvadorans, equal to 10 percent of El Salvador's population, are living in the United States. Church groups estimate that between 80,000 and 120,000 have settled in the New York, New Jersey and Connecticut area, up from 50,000 in 1981.

Lydia Savoyka, an immigration specialist in Manhattan for the U.S. Catholic Conference, said the agency received hundreds of requests from Salvadorans for political asylum each week.

"They line up in my office every morning," she said. "These people

are desperate. They are hungry. They are terrified of going back to the bloodshed. All the American government will do for them is send them home to die."

Her office is cluttered with boxes and file cabinets stuffed with requests from Salvadorans for asylum. Of the 800 asylum requests for Salvadorans that she filed last year, three were approved.

"Washington's policy is to support the El Salvador government," Miss Savoyka said. "So our government won't give these people political asylum because it would look like a contradiction."

The conference is one of a handful of organizations, most of them affiliated with the Roman Catholic Church, counseling Salvadorans in New York.

A number of the groups are urging the Reagan administration to permit the Salvadorans to remain in the United States until hostilities subside in their country.

The government has refused. Most of the Salvadoran refugees in the United States, it says, are here for economic reasons, not fear of political persecution.

Duke Austin, a spokesman for the Immigration Service, said that Salvadorans usually entered the United States by crossing the border from Mexico illegally.

"They could stay in Mexico, free from persecution, but they don't because they want the economic opportunity offered in the United States," he said.

Salvadorans have settled in large

numbers in Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Washington.

Because of their illegal status, most hide themselves in Hispanic communities. They often find jobs as domestics, factory workers and gardeners.

The Portillos chose Newark because they had relatives living legally in New Jersey.

"We are together here, and we finally feel safe," said Martina Gayton Portillo, 54, José's mother. Like other family members, she spoke through an interpreter.

The family lives in a cluster of small apartments in a neighborhood of rundown tenements. They gathered in one of the apartments to discuss their plight. All nine have applied for political asylum and been denied it. Deportation proceedings have begun.

The journey to the United States began for most of the Portillos near Usulután province in southern El Salvador where the family had lived for generations.

They mostly went by bus to Guatemala and then to Mexico. From Mexico, they sneaked across the border into the United States, some of them wading across the Rio Grande river.

José Portillo, who earns \$4 an hour as a laborer, said that if the family were deported to El Salvador, "we would all be killed."

"When they kill one member in a family," he said, "they kill all of the family. They don't want to leave behind anyone to talk about the killing."

Madrid Delegates Weigh Acting Without Malta

By Brian Mooney
Reuters

MADRID — A senior U.S. diplomat said Monday there is increasing talk of bypassing Malta if it continues to block a final accord at the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Edward Killeen, acting chief of the U.S. delegation, said: "There is rising sentiment in that direction." East and West have taken nearly three years to put together a final document on human rights, security and other matters.

Malta has stalled agreement on the document for 10 days by exploiting the rule of consensus that has governed all European security conference gatherings since the Helsinki conference.

The Maltese are holding out, in defiance of Western countries and the Soviet Union, for a follow-up conference on Mediterranean security involving all countries of the area.

If their filibuster continues up to the scheduled Sept. 7-9 closing con-

ference to be attended by foreign ministers, the remaining 34 nations involved could think of adopting the document without Malta, Mr. Killeen said.

He said, however, that the U.S. is opposed in principle to a consensus of only 34 nations. Such a move would create a potentially dangerous precedent for the conference and is likely to be a last resort.

The Maltese delegate, Evarist Saliba, said Monday he saw "absolutely nothing" that led him to believe there was a way out of the impasse.

He said he was aware of the possibility of an agreement without Malta, but said there would be strong resistance from smaller countries.

"There is nothing to prevent the 34 from adopting the document. But it would not be the CSCE any longer. They would have to call it CSCE two," he said.

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A Plea for Restraint

There is a widespread sense that the crisis in Central America is intensifying. Actually, two different things are happening. The war is deepening and spreading, and the threat of a wider war is growing. As a result, however, the search for peace is getting more serious too. Those who would steer the process to a good end need to take account of both currents.

A large group in Congress is appalled to see President Reagan expanding the Pentagon and CIA roles, and wants to cut military aid to El Salvador and halt support of the counter-Sandinist insurgency in Nicaragua. The group feels frustrated but, partly in response to it, Mr. Reagan has expanded his diplomacy, dispatching Richard B. Stone to make contact with the Salvadorean left, and opening up tentatively to the peace efforts of the Latin Contadora group.

Nor is the effect of the Reagan approach limited to the stirring of congressional opposition, which in turn stirs official interest in negotiation. The Sandinists have now endorsed the American call for regionwide rather than state-to-state negotiations. One important agenda point they propose would require them as well as Washington to stop sending arms to El Salvador.

It is tempting to take up items one by one and strictly in their own terms, outside the larger context in which they rest. If we were dealing that way with CIA sponsorship of armed intervention in Nicaragua, we would promptly end it. We think now, however, that the record shows that the intervention has helped produce Managua's apparent shift on

negotiations. The question that has to be tackled is how to end the intervention in a way that promotes talks.

The trouble with Congress's easing the pressure on Ronald Reagan, however, is that he may feel free to go his own way. Here is his true flaw: He has failed to show reasonable people, in the United States and abroad, that he is content to pursue reasonable goals. Therefore they hesitate to trust him, even when they support much of what he is trying to do.

He reiterated recently that for him to let up on the Sandinists, they must not only leave their neighbors alone but also broaden the regime. Broadening the regime is desirable but unreasonable as a condition for ending military intervention. Where else is the United States sponsoring an invasion for that end? None of the Latin nations whose help is essential to him, including the Contadora four, will follow him down that path.

The four — Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama — are a wise president's dream team: friendly Latins, democrats or heading that way, acting to help for their own urgent reasons. Able to bring to bear only persuasion and consultation, however, they can do nothing that the local parties and the United States do not permit them to do. Much in Managua's new statement is unacceptable, but a hint of an opening is there. For the United States to take advantage of it, the president must show clarity in ends and restraint in means in a measure that has eluded him so far.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

IMF Bill in Trouble

A bill to strengthen the International Monetary Fund was supposed to come to a vote last week in the House. But at the last minute Speaker Thomas O'Neill pulled it back, for the very good reason that there were not nearly enough votes to pass it. The leaders of both parties support it. The opposition is a highly diverse mixture of old isolationists, new leftists, people who believe (wrongly) that the IMF is a front for the banks, and people who are trying to extract other concessions from the administration. At the moment, that opposition is the majority.

The tradition of voting against anything that looks like international cooperation is deeply embedded in part of the Republican Party in the House, and that is the central threat to this bill. Mr. O'Neill has warned the administration that the Democrats are not in a mood to exert themselves to pass it for Mr. Reagan over the opposition of his own party. The test for Mr. Reagan this time is not whether he can carry enough Democrats with him, but enough Republicans.

Why vote for this bill? The IMF is an international agency that borrows from its member governments and lends the money back to those that are in trouble. The present bill would increase by \$3.4 billion the amount the United States can lend to the fund. Each of those dollars would be matched by about \$4 in other currencies from other countries. The IMF generally lends in packages requiring commercial banks to increase their own loans. As an IMF official once said, it does not bail out commercial banks, it bails them in.

If the United States does not support this

kind of international cooperation, it runs a very high risk that the next time there is a crisis like Mexico's near-default last August, it will have to come to the rescue entirely with its own money. Which is preferable, contributing one-fifth of the rescue money or all of it?

Without a vigorous and continuous effort to strengthen the world's monetary system, the chance of default approaches 100 percent. A default by any of the larger Latin American debtor nations would have two immediate effects in the United States. It would shut off an important market for U.S. exports and, by shaking American banks, it would push interest rates higher than ever. If frightened banks then began refusing any more foreign loans, as some of the smaller ones already have, trade would spiral downward. The last time that happened was in 1929-33, when America's unemployment rate rose to 25 percent.

The world's structure of trade and finance is immensely productive, but it is not stable. It does not balance itself. It has to be managed. An essential part of that job of management now falls to the IMF, which needs larger resources to ensure that it can meet its responsibilities in the tricky passage ahead.

No country has a greater interest in its success than the United States, the world's leading trader. Mr. Reagan is absolutely right to want the IMF bill passed. The question is how badly he wants it. To get it, he and the people around him in the White House are going to have to work a great deal harder among the congressmen of their own party than they have done so far.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

The Choice of Kissinger

The quickening tempo of U.S. policy toward Central America raises the alarming question: Does the Reagan administration's view that vital U.S. interests are threatened by the alleged spread of communism in Central America mean that the path is being paved to another Vietnam? Henry Kissinger's appointment as head of a bipartisan commission on Central America is a potentially significant new development. It would be difficult to question his intelligence or his realism. It is those qualities that are needed now, and if he can supply them, the American people and its friends and allies will have cause to be grateful.

— The Sunday Times (London).

When dealing with Job, God showed a lively interest in how much a fellow could take. Henry Kissinger, whose reawakened critics box the ideological compass, probably identifies with him (with Job, not God — not yet...). But Mr. Kissinger's liberal critics are mistaken about the world; and his conservative critics are mistaken about domestic realities. His liberal critics believe foreign policy should be the New Deal carried on by other means — that economic reform can tranquilize political conflicts. His conservative critics believe Americans would have supported more strenuous

foreign and defense policies between 1969 and 1976. But Mr. Kissinger, too, was mistaken.

Critics on the left and right join in charging that pessimism or cynicism or some other un-American trait caused him to distrust the American public, and hence to pursue defeatist policies with devious methods. Actually, he trusted too much in the public's readiness to maintain the sinews of national strength amidst the atmospherics of détente. Détente can never be a way of managing superpower competition if it diminishes the public belief that competition is necessary or serious.

Professor Kissinger has remained a teacher, attempting to make Americans comfortable with a European idea, the "balance of power." But Americans have never liked the language of power in diplomacy, preferring the language of ideals, such as human rights.

Mr. Kissinger now returns to the game of nations in the role of relief pitcher. Such pitchers often are summoned late in the game when the going is rough. But the analogy is limited. A relief pitcher can be credited with a "save." No commission will save Central America. At most it can dampen the public's anxieties enough to enable the administration to act on this fact: A war is raging and one side or the other will prevail, on the ground.

— George F. Will, The Washington Post.



'Dr. Volcker wants you to slow down. Dr. Volcker says he wants your recovery to be permanent.'

A Summit, Yes, but When? and On What?

By Flora Lewis

BONN — The question of a Soviet-American summit is pressing. Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany, who talked recently with the Soviet leader, Yuri Andropov, and with President Reagan, is convinced both now seek a meeting.

The problem is timing and subject. Mr. Kohl came back from his trip to Moscow with the clear impression that the Russians will not accept a meeting that appears to be involved with the U.S. election campaign.

That sets the first primary next year as the final deadline for 1984.

Mr. Reagan is aware of this, but it does not seem to be his ideal date. From the Republican viewpoint, the closer to the conventions, the better.

From the West German point of view, obviously the sooner a summit could be held, the better. The mere fact of a meeting, providing it does not go sour, would take some steam out of what everybody here is predicting will be a "hot autumn."

The Jewish Germans are planning huge demonstrations against deployment of American Pershing-2 missiles, scheduled for December. The opposition Social Democrats have a party congress set for November where they are expected to turn back the commitment of their former chancellor, Helmut Schmidt, and reject the missiles.

Bonn is preparing a stern new law that would make all demonstrators liable to prosecution if they are on the scene when violence develops, even if they do not take part.

That reversal of the basic legal presumption of "innocent until proven guilty" is itself stirring opposition on the whole issue among people who are in no way anti-American, anti-defense, or even anti-missile.

More than ever, the Germans are sensitive to their position on the Western front line facing East.

Mr. Kohl and his coalition partner, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, are doing all they can to send the message East and West that their government will not be intimidated and will stick by NATO's decision to deploy missiles if no negotiated settlement emerges.

But they are hoping desperately for some kind of Soviet-American accord that will let them even partially off the hook. They do not seem to be pressing for any particular terms. They would probably be pleased with anything Moscow and Washington find mutually acceptable. But they are pressing for a demonstration that Mr. Reagan and Mr. Andropov can talk to each other.

That brings the focus back to personalities. Mr. Kohl thinks the two men would get along well in human

terms. He was impressed with Mr. Andropov's grasp not only of immediate issues but also of history and European culture. He found the Soviet leader intelligent and alert despite his evident poor health.

Recent, well-informed American visitors to Moscow came away with an ironic impression about the hurdles to overcome in arranging a Reagan-Andropov encounter.

The Russians seem to worry about comparisons that might be made between the vigorous, telegraphic American leader and the fragile, dour Russian for fear the world public would take them as a symbolic reflection of the two societies. The White House is concerned about intellectual comparisons if there have to be actual negotiations or unprogrammed conversations.

But there is no sign of an accord so far, despite Mr. Andropov's assurance to Mr. Kohl that Moscow has "reserves of flexibility."

The dominant view in the U.S. administration is that the Russians will not budge on key issues until at least the first set of American missiles is in place. If they are right, that would cut the possible summit timing so short that the chance could be lost, with bad results for the West and for Mr. Reagan personally.

But there are other important subjects that could lead the agenda and produce progress, if not a sealed agreement. One is to negotiate a ban on anti-satellite weapons.

The Russians are anxious about this. The United States would lose nothing important by offering a moratorium on space tests while talks get going. And the world, including the uneasy West Germans, would gain.

The New York Times.

By Stephen Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — It is becoming possible and necessary to ask whether President Reagan, so long regarded as the scourge of arms control, may not get an agreement with the Soviet Union next year.

For a while this prospect represented not much more than a White House hope to exploit some perceived international and political gains. But new signs of movement are reported on secondary negotiating fronts, and on the central front — the START talks on reducing strategic arms — both sides have made some intriguing moves.

The president, moreover, has improved the machinery to follow and anticipate developments at Geneva. Last week he created a senior task force chaired in the White House, with a status above the old Pentagon-led interagency groups.

The talks on medium-range missiles in Europe appear to be stuck. Moscow refuses to ease off its ill-considered decision to deploy SS-20s, at least not on any reasonable terms. Absent any success in negotiations, NATO integrity requires a new American deployment of missiles; this inflicts a cost both on the allies and on the Russians, but not so great a cost as inaction would inflict.

Here it takes a certain nerve to ask Ronald Reagan to demonstrate statesmanship, since Moscow provoked the European crisis and since it would benefit if statesmanship were applied. But the West would benefit, too, so statesmanship is in order.

It comes down to whether Mr. Reagan will warm up to some mutually acceptable version of the "walk in the woods" formula, the negotiators' aborted effort of last year to give the United States equality in Europe while sparing the Soviet Union the particular threat of the Pershing-2 missile.

The Russians scream that the Pershing-2 missile is a threat measured only in minutes against Moscow targets. Sometimes their propaganda is convincing. But remember that U.S. Pershing-2s are no faster than Soviet SS-20s; the U.S. missiles can reach Moscow in the same time that some submarine-based Soviet missiles can reach Washington. Still, prudence dictates giving Moscow the benefit of this doubt. The principal reason is to sweeten the chances of the START negotiation, the more important set of talks.

On START, the administration has not sorted itself out. Some officials believe Moscow may choose to cut its European losses, once Pershing-2s and cruise missile deployment starts at the end of the year, by pursuing an agreement in START; the pragmatic approach, these officials say, is to make the deal. Others believe in remaining tougher, some because this is their idea of how to bargain with the Russians and others because they distrust arms control viscerally, almost on principle.

The whole matter of how to negotiate is one on which there is a scarcely concealed fault line inside the administration.

By Stephen Rosenfeld

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How Shultz Can Help in The Mideast

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — All the leading actors in the current Middle East drama have overplayed their roles. Menachem Begin of Israel, Anwar Sadat of Egypt and Hafez al-Assad of Syria must now figure out safe lanes of partial retreat.

In the process they probably will want a hand from the United States. So the recent trip to the Arab by Secretary of State George Shultz, far from being a total loss as widely asserted, makes it easier for the United States to manage the retreat in ways that minimize danger.

Prime Minister Begin under a double burden. While the invasion of Lebanon routed the Palestine Liberation Organization, Israeli forces are now extended way beyond the territory necessary to guarantee security on the northern border. In some of the areas they now police, Israeli soldiers are taking heavy casualties inflicted as a side effect of fighting among Lebanese factions; a partial redeployment makes sense.

A late-life personal crisis may affect Mr. Begin's management of the pullback. Ever since his wife died last year, he has been withdrawn and depressed, and has lost some of his fighting vigor.

He knew the Reagan administration would give him a hard time about a troop redeployment that is not part of a withdrawal of all Israeli forces from Lebanon. So he canceled his scheduled visit to Washington.

But Mr. Begin will come to Washington after the redeployment is completed. At that time the personal trust established by Mr. Shultz on his recent visit will prove useful in nudging Mr. Begin to further withdrawals.

President Gemayel's need to retreat comes sharply into view once the Israeli redeployment is considered. Among other places, the Israelis will abandon the Chuf, a small, mountainous enclave easily visible from Mr. Gemayel's palace in the hills outside Beirut. The Chuf is the scene of sporadic fighting between the Muslim sect, the Druze, and the Christian militia, which backs Mr. Gemayel.

Ideally, the Israelis should turn over their policing roles to the Lebanese Army. But the Lebanese government forces are generally suspected of being pro-Christian and anti-Muslim. They would be massacred if they moved into the Chuf. The only safe way they could go in is through an arrangement between Mr. Gemayel and the Druze leaders.

To make that deal, Mr. Gemayel will have to make big concessions to Druze autonomy. The United States, thanks to the almost avuncular relations Mr. Shultz has established with Mr. Gemayel, will again be well-placed to smooth the way.

As for Mr. Assad, the Syrian leader now rides high. He has 40,000 troops occupying parts of Lebanon. He receives important military assistance from the Soviet Union, and generous financial subsidies from Saudi Arabia. He has assumed control of part of the PLO, and has put its chairman, Yasser Arafat, on the defensive. He has refused to budge his troops from Lebanon until after a complete Israeli withdrawal.

But while Mr. Assad may look like a hero to the Arab world, he is, in Secretary Shultz's words, "way over his head." He represents a minority Muslim sect, the Alawites, who are deeply resented by the Sunni Muslims who monopolize in Syria. His army is resive, and could cause trouble if pulled back to Damascus. Going deeper into Lebanon increases his dependence on the Soviet Union, and exposes him to hammer blows from Israeli troops stationed only 25 miles from Damascus.

If Mr. Gemayel can expand the authority of his government, he can press harder for Syrian withdrawal, and probably would be supported by the conservative Arab states. Mr. Assad then would need a friend to help him retreat. Mr. Shultz's visit left the American door open.

None of this makes Mr. Shultz the perfect foreign minister. But the Middle East does not lend itself to clean-cut solutions or big breakthroughs. What is required is something of which Mr. Shultz is a past master — damage control.

Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to the editor and contain the writer's signature, name and address. Brief letters receive priority, and letters may be abridged. We cannot acknowledge all letters, but we value the views of the readers who submit them.

FREDERICK SANDS, Geneva.

service pump then try furiously to open the locked gas-tank cap. The ensuing boisterous scene is unimpressive. I have borrowed a line from an old joke by walking up to the first of the bankers, saying: "If you're banking, if you're filling up my tank." It works wonders.

FREDERICK SANDS, Geneva.

News Balance

Your newspaper devotes so much attention to the Arab-Israeli conflict that one gets an unbalanced view of the world's news.

Hardly a day passes without mention of Israel's settlement policy on the West Bank, while only once can I recall your reporting that Vietnam has settled hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese in occupied Cambodia. There are only 25,000 Israelis living on the West Bank out of an estimated 800,000 inhabitants.

M. SCOTT GORDON, Gstaad, Switzerland.

Patience, Please

Regarding "Not at Your Service" (H/T, July 15):

Mr. Baker's column on the menace of self-service gasoline stations deserves international acclaim. As a frequent user of rented cars of different makes, I unthinkingly invoke the fury of others when I pull up to a self-

FROM OUR JULY 26 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: It's Tuesday...

BRUSSELS — This morning the 38 American girls, comprising the Mississippi Valley and Indiana parties, who are touring Europe under the auspices of a newspaper syndicate, descended upon Belgium. The girls established a new Olympic record at the Antwerp Art Gallery, doing the 800-meter dash through the various rooms in 25 minutes. They also "did" the cathedral, the Church of St. Paul, the Hotel de Ville and the boulevards before déjeuner. "Pshaw! that isn't any record," one girl said modestly. "Why, yesterday afternoon I bought 75 postal cards, 5 pairs of gloves, took another run through Westminster Abbey, visited the waxworks and went through the Exposition, and then got to the hotel in time for dinner."

1933: Roosevelt Launches NRA

WASHINGTON — In a heart-to-heart talk with the people of the nation, President (Franklin) Roosevelt, by means of the radio, launched the National Recovery Administration's program under which employers are asked to agree to a minimum wage and to restrict working hours to raise the nation's purchasing power and put six million idle people to work. "We cannot attain prosperity with a nation half boom and half broke," the president said. "If all the people have work, fair wages and fair profits, they can buy the products of their neighbors and business is good." He added, "We are not going through another winter like the last. We cannot ask Americans to face such needless hardships."

WASHINGTON — It seems impossible that it happened so long ago, but there is no denying the calendar.

It was a muggy July morning 30 years ago when a convoy of reporters left Munsan press camp for Panmunjom to witness the signing of the armistice that ended the Korean War. We had thought the day would never come.

The seemingly interminable truce talks had lasted 2 years and 17 days and included 575 separate sessions, most of which were held in a GI wall tent in view of the battlefield.

As a 25-year-old air force staff sergeant and reporter for the army newspaper Pacific Stars & Stripes, I moved into Munsan press camp in the late spring of 1953 for what appeared, at last, to be the beginning of the end. Munsan was a dozen or so miles south of Panmunjom, just across the Imjin River. Each day we boarded an army bus that took us from our tent encampment to the site of the truce talks, a demilitarized island virtually in the middle of the front lines.

There, under the gaze of American military police and armed North Korean soldiers, we would wait impatiently while the negotiators argued. And argue they did, often bitterly.

Occasionally we would hear gunfire as the war went on around us. Once in a while we were treated to the sight of dive-bombing U.S. fighters. Seldom did the official spokesman have much to tell us, but there were always plenty of rumors.

In June the truce delegates cleared a year-old obstacle and signed an agreement on how to repatriate prisoners of war. Then more encouragement: The North Koreans and Chinese started constructing the frame

سكوان الامم

How Shale Can Help The Mideast



Jean Mongeard, president of the Vosne-Romanée winegrowers' union, assessing the damage to the Vosne-Romanée vineyard after Sunday's hailstorm in Burgundy.

Hail in Burgundy Wipes Out Part of Wine Crop

PARIS — A brief but violent hailstorm destroyed up to 95 percent of this year's harvest in several leading French vineyards in Burgundy and Alsace, winegrowers said Monday.

For three minutes on Sunday, hail the size of large marbles pelted the rich Burgundy region south of Nuits-St-Georges, ravaging vineyards that normally produce some of the most select and expensive red wines in the world.

Burgundy winegrowers estimated that they would lose 16 million bottles of wine because of the storm at a cost of 100 million francs (\$13 million). The hail virtually wiped out this year's crop of Romanée-Conti, a red Burgundy that is grown on only two hectares (five acres) of land and yields only 6,000 bottles in a good year.

At nearby Clos Vougeot, the storm hit 75 percent to 80 percent of the vines, destroying what had promised to be an exceptional vintage after this year's heavy spring rain and hot summer sun.

In Alsace, where hail hit 1,000 hectares of vineyards producing Riesling and Gewürztraminer, winegrowers said the losses would include the fine wines produced in the region south of Colmar.

Combative Marchais Challenging Mitterrand on Missile Deployment

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service

PARIS — Georges Marchais is one of those naturally combative politicians who much prefer to disagree with a proposition than to agree with it.

He seems uncomfortable in the role that he has been obliged to play for two years: the responsible leader of a Communist Party seeking to acquire a respectable image by serving as a junior partner in a Socialist-led coalition.

In recent weeks, Mr. Marchais has appeared to slide back naturally into his old role as the great irritant of French politics.

Taking the central political controversy of the year — the deployment of a new generation of nuclear missiles in Europe — he has gradually moved from a position of appearing to support President François Mitterrand to sharply disagreeing with him.

Yet he has managed to foster the impression that he is standing up to the Kremlin. During a visit to Moscow this month, Mr. Marchais made much of forcing the press agency Tass to retract an item reporting that he held "views identical" to those of Yuri V. Andropov, the Soviet leader.

"You know how intransigent I am," he boasted to French journalists.

Political commentators believe Mr. Marchais' principal aim has been to strengthen his grip on the Communist Party and rekindle the enthusiasm of rank-and-file activists disillusioned by the alliance with the Socialists.

The central fact to emerge from weeks of tortuous political maneuvering is that the French party now supports Soviet demands for the inclusion of French and British nuclear weapons in the Geneva talks on intermediate-range nuclear missiles.

Mr. Mitterrand's position, which is shared by the United States, is that French nuclear forces have no place in the Geneva talks.

His reasoning is that the French missiles constitute a strategic deterrent under independent command rather than an intermediate nuclear force comparable to the Soviet SS-20s or the Pershing-2 and cruise missiles that the United States plans to deploy in Europe beginning in December.

At first, Mr. Marchais seemed to accept this position, or at least he concealed his differences with Mr. Mitterrand in the interests of government unity. With the approach of the deadline for the deployment of the U.S. missiles, the Communist Party's position on de-



Georges Marchais

speech last week, Mr. Marchais said: "One cannot say to the Americans, 'You can count on us,' and at the same time say to the Soviets, 'You don't have the right to count on us on one side or the other.'"

The closeness of the French Communist Party's new position on the missile issue to that of Moscow appears to have been deliberately disguised by well-publicized reports of differences between the two sides.

French specialists in Communist affairs echo the view of Michel Tatu, writing in *Le Monde*, who described the disagreements as largely artificial.

Mr. Marchais has emphasized his support for maintaining France's independent nuclear deterrent at its present level. But, as the communiqué that he signed with Mr. Andropov in Moscow made clear, the Soviet Union is not asking for a reduction in French forces. What it wants is to be allowed to offset them with its own SS-20s.

Mr. Mitterrand has responded to Mr. Marchais' challenge by taking every opportunity to repeat the official line. Questioned on the subject during a recent television interview, he said: "Everything concerning national independence and our territorial integrity will be decided neither in Moscow, nor in Washington, nor in Geneva, but in Paris and by myself."

The Communists, however, have made clear that they intend to continue to press the issue. The party plans more demonstrations in the fall as a follow-up to a rally attended by 50,000 to 100,000 people in Paris last month.

N.Y. Reassessing Free Shows in Park After Rampage at Diana Ross Concert

United Press International

NEW YORK — New York City's Parks Department is reviewing its policy of holding free concerts in Central Park because of a rampage by gangs of youths who robbed and assaulted concertgoers Friday after a concert by the singer, Diana Ross. About 350,000 people attended the concert.

The youths snatched gold chains from people as they left the concert and terrorized patrons of a park-side restaurant, Tavern on the Green. One person was stabbed and police shot his attacker.

"When bad things happen, as with the aftermath of the Diana Ross concert, we've got to take a long, close look," said Adrian Benepo, a department spokesman. "A couple of hundred individuals — hard-core criminals — gave an otherwise joyful event a black eye."

One alternative may be to hold concerts with less well-known performers, which officials believe would mean smaller crowds that would be easier to control.

Pakistan Seizes 2 Missiles

The Associated Press

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — Two surface-to-air SAM-7 missiles were seized Sunday in a raid on a private house in Lahore, 180 miles (288 kilometers) southeast of here, police reported Monday. The owner of the house was identified as Aftab Gul, a lawyer. Police said that his political affiliations, or the reason for possessing the missiles, were not immediately known.

Namibian Constitution Planned by South Africa Is Seen as a Delay Tactic

By Allister Sparks
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa has created a controversy by proclaiming a unilateral plan for drafting an interim constitution in the disputed territory of South-West Africa, but senior Pretoria officials deny that the proposal is designed to delay a settlement.

Some observers who are critical of the South African government see the action as evidence that Pretoria might try to put off a political settlement in the territory, also known as Namibia, if the United States achieves a pullout of Cuban troops from Angola.

The presence of Cuban forces in Angola, which borders Namibia, has been regarded as the last remaining obstacle in reaching an agreement under which South Africa would surrender control of the territory.

In interviews last week, senior South African officials insisted that the plans do not cut across the efforts of a group of Western nations, led by the United States, to arrange a settlement. The United States appears to be treating the latest South African move as a non-event.

South Africa has been under international pressure, including several United Nations Security Council resolutions, to give up its mandate for rule, which was originally conveyed by the League of Nations.

The government officials said that there is no thought of trying to draft a constitution for independence, but merely an interim document for administering Namibia more effectively until it becomes independent.

The proclamation about the constitution was issued last Monday by Willem van Niekerk, South Africa's administrator-general in Namibia. It empowers him to name 50 members from the territory's 40 odd political parties to a state council.

The council is to draw up proposals for an interim constitution, which will be put to a referendum in Namibia. There is, however, no commitment to implement the constitution if the voters endorse it.

"It is a pointless exercise if you are expecting a settlement and makes sense only if you are not," said John Kirkpatrick, a Windhoek politician who has been involved in negotiations from the outset.

Other political analysts see in the proposal a possible shift by South Africa toward more aggressive strategies, but Pretoria officials, in interviews, maintain that the decision to set up the state council is a purely internal matter to meet internal needs.

"It is in all sincerity not an alternative to an international settlement," said Mr. van Niekerk's chief aide, Sean Cleary, from Windhoek. "It is a constructive use of the time while we await developments."

Mr. Cleary said forming a state council would give Namibia's political leaders valuable experience in addressing the issues of a constitution for independence.

Another senior official contended that frustration caused by prolonged negotiations has brought the territory closer to a political and administrative breakdown that requires urgent attention.

"Whatever the state of the negotiations, we have to do something to stop the place falling apart," he said.

Nigerian Parties Fight For Pivotal Kano State

Reuters

KANO, Nigeria — Nigeria's three major parties are locked in a contest for control of northern Nigeria's most populous area, which could determine the outcome of next month's presidential elections.

With a population of more than 10 million, roughly one-eighth of Nigeria's total, Kano state has the largest number of registered voters in the country.

Changing political allegiances within two of the three major parties in Kano, coupled with religious and tribal influences, are likely to alter previous voting patterns.

Although the elections for the governorship of Kano will not be held until Aug. 13, one week after the presidential elections, analysts say they believe the personal influence of the men campaigning for the governorship may play a role in swinging their followers behind those running for the presidency.

Much of the interest is focused on a split in the People's Redemption Party, which swept the board in presidential, National Assembly and state elections in 1979 and prevented the victorious presidential candidate, Shugu Shagari, from gaining a crucial 25 percent of the vote in Kano.

The party's ascetic Moslem founder, Malam Aminu Kano, is now dead.

The charismatic former governor of the state, Rabubakar Rimi, has fallen out with the party, resigned his post and is running for governor as candidate of the Nigerian People's Party, which in the past has drawn its support from the Christian Ibo of the east.

Mr. Rimi is widely popular and is counting on his record as the state's chief executive for nearly four years to carry his party into power in Kano state and swing his followers behind the party's national candidate for the presidency, Nasir Ahmad Zikwi.

The People's Redemption Party, meanwhile, is fighting for survival and left without a credible leadership.

The party's candidate for governor of Kano, former Senator Sabo Bafin Zuwo, is described by his critics as barely educated, while the party's presidential candidate, Hassan Yusuf, is virtually unknown.

President Shagari's National Party of Nigeria hopes to cut deeply into the vote of the People's Redemption Party.

The contest for votes in individual states takes on extra importance under Nigeria's system of presidential elections; a candidate must win not only a majority vote but also 25 percent of the votes in two-thirds of the federation's 19 states.

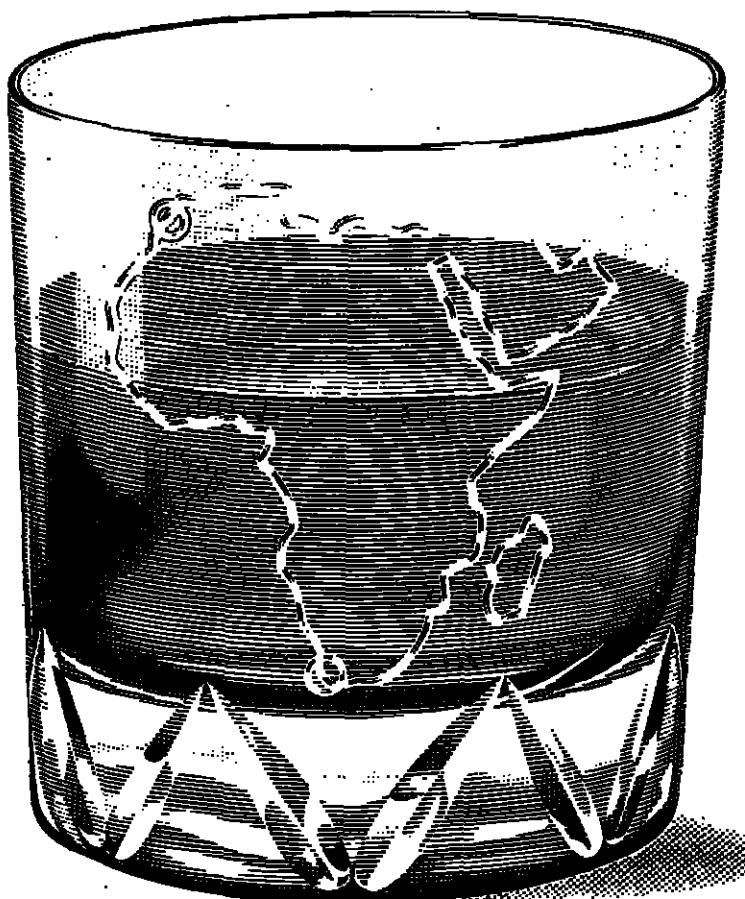
A fourth party, the Unity Party of Nigeria, is spending large sums of money trying to penetrate the predominantly Moslem north and promote its Christian candidate for the presidency, Obafemi Awolowo, who is expected to be Mr. Shagari's principal rival.

In 1979, Mr. Awolowo narrowly lost to Mr. Shagari, chiefly because he was not accepted in the north. But he does not appear to be making much of an impact in Kano.

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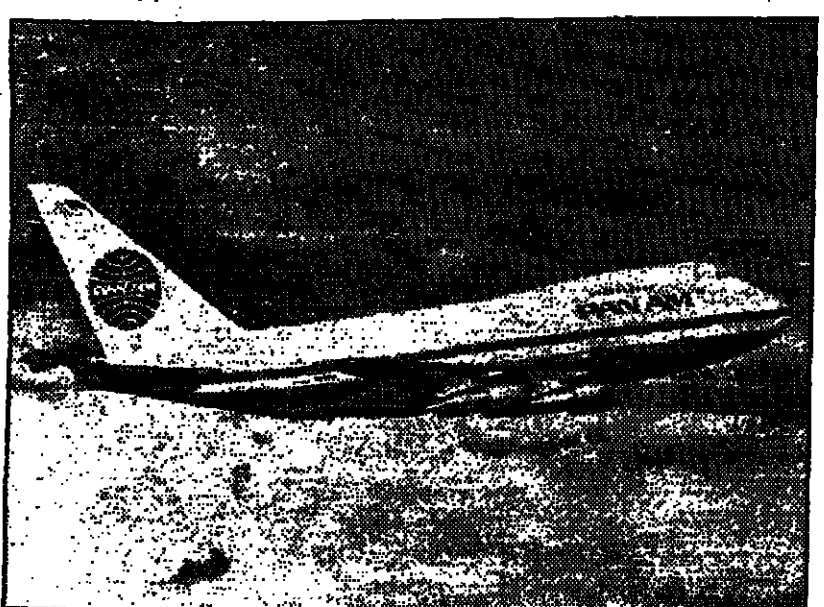
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ARTS / LEISURE

Paris Fashions: The Plush Look Is Back

By Hebe Dorsey

International Herald Tribune

PARIS—The plush look is back in Paris fashions. The country may be Socialist, but the designers are telling the world exactly the opposite. The winter couture collections, which opened Sunday night with Nina Ricci, have not been as opulent in a long time. They are dressed in furs, sequins, lamb brocades, embroideries and feathers.

Some dresses at Cardin's even had long trains, which the models had to kick with their feet in order to turn around. At Dior's, Marc Bohan went out of his way to make a clear break with ready-to-wear—which he is no longer designing—with a deluxe attitude best reflected in lavishly embroidered evening clothes; he even posted a white-tied, white-gloved butler at the end of the runway to collect the mannequins' coats.

Everywhere, the look is also more ladylike than ever, which is not always a plus. But then, this big-league, big-chips designing was never meant for the junior market. The overall impression is long and black—and with Scherrer's droopy black veils it even takes on a touch of mourning.

Skirts take a dip, especially in the newest coats, which are the larger-than-life variety. Suits and dresses, however, stay short and slim. Even Pierre Cardin, who is usually on the mini and flippant side, has gone for an elongated look. There are fewer pants, which is just as well, for convenient as they are in one's wardrobe, they look passed on a runway. So do boots. The liquid, draped satin dress is a big favorite and there are also some chemises, which Yves Saint Laurent, who is showing on Wednesday, is said to be reviving in a collection inspired by Balenciaga.

Cardin, with 40 nations represented at his show Monday morning, including China, said he is showing his collection in Beijing on Sept. 27 and will be opening a Mao's restaurant at the same time. Considering that he is also negotiating with the Russians to bring over a modern rock Russian opera—"It will be a first in the West,"—

it is miraculous that he keeps churning out such good collections. But then, André Oliver, his long-time partner, is very much in the designing wings.

The collection shown Monday morning had all his familiar touches—flying saucer collars, kerchief layers, elaborate sleeves and shoulders, cascades of ruffles—but it all, somehow, rang true. Another thing about Cardin's clothes is that, sharply cut as they are, they end up looking poetic. The two petal dresses, one black, one red, outlined with sequins or rhinestones, were enchanting, as were the two black gowns, one black and one white, with satin rings running around the sleeves.

Although he said before the show that this collection was more subdued, there was still a lot of panache in Cardin's clothes. He opened with a couple of bright red coats—an indication that this was one of the most colorful collections in town—with magenta, hot pink, yellow, orange and bright blue sometimes mixed together in layered Cubist dresses. Always keen on exaggerated collars, Cardin went on the ramp with stove-pipe versions that hid the models' faces, leaving only a glimpse of their bright berets.

In many ways, Cardin has cleaned up his act. There is less madness for madness's sake, even though he still knows how to take the starch out of some of his clothes by giving the models wild, King's Road punk hairdos.

Jean-Louis Scherrer has no more hangups because he knows who he is designing for—what the French, tongue-in-cheek, call *bon chic, bon genre*, meaning the establishment. The result may be charming, but it is always predictably safe. His main theme this time is borrowed from the jungle, with stenciled jaguars, leopards and panthers used for collars and cuffs, belts and bags. Scherrer, who has a wealthy Arab clientele, put the glitter on evening dresses, some of which were also embroidered with sequined animal prints. A couple of black maillots, embroidered with silver sequined lightning bolts looked just the thing for a midnight dip at Acapulco.

At Dior's, Bohan is now back to



Cardin's black look (left); Scherrer's jungle suit.

designing exclusively for the carriage trade, which has resulted in a far more coherent collection. There is a consistent feeling of luxury here, both in terms of lush materials and elaborate couture workmanship. Some black chiffon dresses, cut on the bias, were pure couture creations, as were the embroidered gold sweaters over white crepe skirts. Although the blouses seemed dead and done away with, Bohan managed to revive it. His best ones were huge and puffed-out with drawstring belts and saboteur peplums. Embroidered with a cabaretish pattern, they were made of mohair, leather and pigskin as well as black velvet. The big, fur-lined raincoats have always been Dior winners, and Bohan added military leather ones, complete with epaulettes. He also played up gray flannel, a clear favorite this season, and showed draped, evening dresses in a pale, pearly gray—a nice alternative to black.

Meanwhile, the 1960s mini-skirt king André Courrèges is back on the scene with a Lolita look—and a couture collection that he revealed at a seven-course dinner last Saturday in new white showrooms. With fresh money from a Japanese banker, Courrèges, a simple soul who loves trout fishing on a Wyoming ranch, is still delivering a whimsical and ladylike vision of womanhood, with an almost naive sensibility about her. This may not be considered high fashion nowadays, but the men present, including the conductor Roberto Benzi, did not seem to mind a bit.

'There He Is...' Bert Parks Picking the Top Cat

By Art Harris

Washington Post Service

BAL HARBOUR, Florida — Flashguns zapped. TV cameras rolled. Elderly ladies with blue hair braved the bus from Miami Beach to catch a glimpse of their idol, prying the nerve pills worked magic until he was done.

Contestants satyaged on stage for the requisite fashion show. Then came the interviews. And finally, as the crowd of 700 gasped in the hotel nightclub, he ripped open the envelope and crowned Miss Virginia the winner.

"There she is," he crooned, as Luther Jennings, a Norfolk insurance agent, clutched his pet cat and snatched out to applause. "Miss Glamour Kitty of America-o-o-o."

Dripping sweat, the pancake makeup wearing him, Bert Parks was back. For 25 years he sang the same tune to Miss Americas before the pageant dumped him three years ago for a younger man.

Now Parks was darning the come-back trail, crowning beauties with a tail, as the tuxedoed host of a beauty contest sponsored by a cat litter company.

"If Richard Nixon can appear on 'Laugh-In' and say, 'Suck it to me,' I can have a few cats thrown in my face," said Parks, 68, clearing his throat before the show last week.

"We have to do these things once in a while. What's the worst thing they could say about me? 'The guy's flipped out?' I've been so damn steady for so long, why not?"

"If you want to stay in show business, you've got to make a few waves, take a chance. A sympathetic audience will forgive me. I'm not going to hurt anybody. I'm not going to twist a cat's tail."

Cat litter is a dog-eat-dog business. At stake are the wallets of 40 million American cat owners and the \$200 million spent each year to sanitize, deodorize and pamper kitties in powder rooms across the United States.

The absorbent wonders of cat litter come from various clays mined from Death Valley to South Georgia. They are dried, crushed and hawked from supermarket shelves. Like salt, most vary little from brand to brand.

So how do you inspire finicky cat owners to shell out \$10 million a year and turn your small Philadelphia firm into one of the seven top cats on the Kitty Pan list parade?

Answer: Hypo-Rama. A Miss America Pageant for cats.

Thus the All-American Glamour Kitty Contest was born in the back rooms of Waverly Mineral Products 18 years ago, attracting 20,000 entries every year. Short essays, many in crayon, detail why any

scruffy old alley cat deserves to be Glamour Kitty of America. Pedigree doesn't count. Only True Cat-love does.

Ed Coogin, 65, Waverly's executive vice president, figured Parks might be on the prowl, approached his agent and soared the celebrity for about \$10,000, said one pageant official. In return, Parks agreed to stroke a few pussy cats on opening night and host the coronation "as a spoof."

"He was a little worried about it at first," said Coogin, "but there are 40 million cats in America and this is the most important thing in many of the owners' lives. People take this pageant seriously."

Meanwhile, nine finalists were winnowed out, awarded a year's supply of cat litter, and flown to Florida for one week of all-expense-paid tomfoolery, including fashion shows and a cat Olympics, where contestants try to coax grumpy Garfields through a maze. Catnip was allowed; but it rarely worked.

"Ripley's Believe It Or Not has been filming for two days, but I don't think we're that weird," says Libby Budroni, 25, a bubbly PR woman who pounds out press releases for the Hypo-Rama.

"We always get a lot of press because they think it's cute, but never like this year with Bert Parks."

Even the Tonight Show called. That's the Tonight show with Johnny Carson! We've sent them videotapes for years, but they never called before. I was knocked out.

"They said, 'I know this sounds crazy, but do you have cats that do tricks?' I had to tell 'em, 'All we have is plain old house cats.'"

Owners ranged from a Washington, D.C. widow who credits her cat, Rusty Redskin, with making her want to live again after her husband died, to Luther Jennings, 37, an ex-Vietnam medic who insists there's nothing sissy about owning a cat.

"Most of the people who get this far are normal, really nice people," says Budroni. "Only a few see it as a stepping stone to Hollywood." For some who wandered out of the sun and eyed the posters in the Sheraton lobby touting Parks and pageant glossies of catonics cats, it was a bad dream, the ultimate plastic pink flamingo-on-the-lawn nightmare. Americans run aground on the same white hot sands of North Miami Beach where dopers and refugees have washed ashore.

"I hate cats," whispered Bert Parks, coughing before the show, testing vocal cords that have bounced endless game shows along for a career spanning half a century. "Do you think I could be allergic to them?"

He sipped some water, the coughing stopped and he performed like a trooper, making the best of sour pussycat puns. A cat-loving crowd lapped it up like warm milk.

Work has been lean for Parks since Miss America, but he draws the line at "false teeth and laxative commercials," as he put it, combating a TV reporter's barbs with feisty one-liners. He doesn't need the money.

"Hey, Bert Parks has been dealing with pussy cats in his life," he bristled. "You think it's demeaning, don't you? But it's fun, fun, fun—a spoof. But don't think I'll be a cat man the rest of my life."

"I'm still handsome and attractive and too vital to get lost. It's a matter of ego, something to keep me off the streets. An actress who was in a show with me was once asked, 'Why did you want to be an actress?' She said, 'Anything to get out of the audience.' That's the way I feel about it."

Climbers Flock To Matterhorn

United Press International

ZERMATT, Switzerland — Alpine guides said Monday the Matterhorn looks more like a giant ant hill this summer. They said 50 climbers are scaling the 4,478-meter (14,690-foot) mountain each day with a record 3,000 expected for the summer season.

By August, the Zermatt guides bureau said, a daily average of 100 is expected.

But the brilliant sunshine—which attracted the climbers in the first place—has also added to the danger because it has been melting the snow and ice which in turn has loosened the rock face. Six climbers have died in the past three weeks.

'Mame' Is Back and So Is Lansbury

By Frank Rich

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Though they have their other failings, the people who have brought "Mame" back to Broadway are master archaeologists. The new production at the Gershwin Theater looks like a replica of the musical that opened at the Winter Garden in 1966.

Angela Lansbury is back as Dennis's high-living, free-thinking aunt—still kicking a leg clear to heaven in the irresistible title song, still pouring her soul into the ballad "If He Walked Into My Life," still exhorting one and all to "Live, live, live!" Jane Connell has also returned as the comic manny Agnes Gooch, and so have Sub Shimono as the Japanese butler, Willard Waterman as the villainous stuff-shirt lawyer and John C. Becker as the biggest boob ever to serve daisies in suburban Connecticut.

As conducted by Jim Coleman

and sung by the entire company, Jerry Herman's melodies and Philip J. Lang's orchestrations are still infectious, and Robert Mackintosh's costumes remain capricious and delightful, whether they're romanticizing Art Deco New York, the reconstructed Deep South or the boob-somers of the 1940s. A veteran of the first "Mame," Diana Buffa-Bell, has done a letter-perfect job of reconstructing the sunny, corset-veve of the cakewalks and marches originally choreographed by Oona White.

Thanks to this kind of care, "Mame" will please students of the musical theater (tired-businessman's division) and charm some newcomers, too—if there's anyone alive who hasn't previously met its heroine.

But for everyone else, the pleasure has its limits. Though the pieces of "Mame" have been retrieved from the past, one doesn't find the present-tense heat that might weld them into a fresh, effortless entertainment.

This is a consequence of the production's few but crucial lapses. In all of its incarnations—starting with the novel, the nonmusical play and the movie that preceded this version—Dennis's fable is an unabashed oedipal love story between the nonconformist title character and the orphan nephew whom she adopts just as Manhattan's Jazz Age is going bust. That sentimental romance never gets going this time, because the performers playing the young and young-adult Patrick are insipid. The other big relationship in the show—between Mame and the dispassionate actress Vera Charles—is no warmer: Vera al-

ways was too campy to be true, and, in Anne Francine's basso profundo rendition, the campiness has curdled.

The direction also falls short. John Bowab has generally duplicated Gene Saks's original staging. But the results, surprisingly, look forced and mechanical.

The more energy expended, the more we notice the seams: "Mame" is long and repetitively constructed. With maybe two exceptions, Herman's songs annotate Jerome Lawrence and Robert E. Lee's book rather than propel it forward. The Peter Pan-like story of Mame's 20-year tutelage of Patrick already densely plotted, is in effect told twice. The bitchy asphorisms of the dialogue seem unsophisticated now.

But there are other moments that perk us up, many of them featuring Lansbury. One feels a rush when she enters, a vision in gold from her toes to her raised bangle, to play queen bee. It's still fun to watch her exchange insults with Francine in "Bosom Buddies" or teach teenagers how to jitterbug in "That's How Young I Feel." Like everyone else, the star sometimes seems to be pushing herself to be merry—but, as always, she is charismatic and a paragon of glamour.

Indeed, glamour is the show's other principal calling card. Perhaps the main reason why Dennis's fairy tale has survived so long is that it celebrates a glittering, ritzy, fantasy New York—where no one worried about money, only fools bothered to work, and everyone could spend a lifetime getting sloshed on martinis at the Algonquin.

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
July 26	1294.58	1300.00	1294.58	1294.58	+5.00
July 25	1289.58	1294.58	1289.58	1289.58	+5.00
July 24	1284.58	1289.58	1284.58	1284.58	+5.00

Standard & Poor's Index

	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
July 26	1294.58	1300.00	1294.58	1294.58	+5.00
July 25	1289.58	1294.58	1289.58	1289.58	+5.00
July 24	1284.58	1289.58	1284.58	1284.58	+5.00

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
July 26	1294.58	1300.00	1294.58	1294.58	+5.00
July 25	1289.58	1294.58	1289.58	1289.58	+5.00
July 24	1284.58	1289.58	1284.58	1284.58	+5.00

Market Summary, July 25

	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
July 26	1294.58	1300.00	1294.58	1294.58	+5.00
July 25	1289.58	1294.58	1289.58	1289.58	+5.00
July 24	1284.58	1289.58	1284.58	1284.58	+5.00

NYSE Most Active

	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
July 26	1294.58	1300.00	1294.58	1294.58	+5.00
July 25	1289.58	1294.58	1289.58	1289.58	+5.00
July 24	1284.58	1289.58	1284.58	1284.58	+5.00

NASDAQ Index

	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
July 26	1294.58	1300.00	1294.58	1294.58	+5.00
July 25	1289.58	1294.58	1289.58	1289.58	+5.00
July 24	1284.58	1289.58	1284.58	1284.58	+5.00

Monday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month											6 Month											3 Month											1 Month										
High Low Stock Div. Yld. P/E 100s High Low Stock Div. Yld. P/E 100s High Low Stock Div. Yld. P/E 100s High Low Stock Div. Yld. P/E 100s											High Low Stock Div. Yld. P/E 100s High Low Stock Div. Yld. P/E 100s High Low Stock Div. Yld. P/E 100s High Low Stock Div. Yld. P/E 100s											High Low Stock Div. Yld. P/E 100s High Low Stock Div. Yld. P/E 100s High Low Stock Div. Yld. P/E 100s High Low Stock Div. Yld. P/E 100s											High Low Stock Div. Yld. P/E 100s High Low Stock Div. Yld. P/E 100s High Low Stock Div. Yld. P/E 100s High Low Stock Div. Yld. P/E 100s										
[Table content: Multiple columns of stock data including symbols, prices, dividends, yields, P/E ratios, and volume. The data is organized into four main sections corresponding to the 12-month, 6-month, 3-month, and 1-month timeframes.]																																											

Banks in U.S. Are Preparing For Surge in Loan Demand

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

J.P. Morgan & Co., for example, because it has one of the highest capital ratios among the major banks, could increase its lending by about \$17 billion if it wanted, without having to raise additional capital. That is because at the

discrepancy between net income and earnings per-share, inflating aggregate net income in relation to net income per share. For that reason, many of the banks reported far stronger percentage gains in net income than they did in earnings per share.

[illegible]

Over-the-Counter

of Police

[illegible]

Hong Kong Banks Cut Rates

HONG KONG — Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp. and Chartered Bank announced Monday that they are cutting their prime rates by 1 point, to 11.5 percent.

هكذا من الأعمال

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible]

Open High Low Settle Close

[illegible]**Closing prices, July 25**[illegible]

Dividends **July 2**

GASOLIN IN U.S. dollars per metric ton.					Commodity		Per Unit Pay		USUAL	
	July	Aug	Sept	Previous						
SUGAR										
Aug	128.00	128.00	128.75	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Aracoma Inc.	35 3/4
Oct	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Aracoma & Sherry Mfg	35 3/4
Nov	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Cal Louisiana Silo	35 3/4
Dec	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Co. Incubator	35 3/4
Jan	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Danabank Co.	35 3/4
Feb	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
Mar	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
Apr	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
May	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
Jun	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
Jul	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
Aug	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
Sept	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
Oct	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
Nov	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
Dec	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
Jan	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
Feb	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
Mar	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
Apr	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
May	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
Jun	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
Jul	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
Aug	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
Sept	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
Oct	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
Nov	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
Dec	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
Jan	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
Feb	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
Mar	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
Apr	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
May	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
Jun	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
Jul	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
Aug	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
Sept	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
Oct	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
Nov	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
Dec	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
Jan	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
Feb	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
Mar	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
Apr	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
May	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
Jun	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
Jul	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
Aug	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
Sept	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
Oct	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
Nov	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
Dec	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
Jan	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
Feb	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
Mar	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
Apr	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
May	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
Jun	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
Jul	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
Aug	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
Sept	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
Oct	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
Nov	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
Dec	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
Jan	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
Feb	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
Mar	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
Apr	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
May	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
Jun	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
Jul	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
Aug	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
Sept	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
Oct	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
Nov	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
Dec	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
Jan	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
Feb	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
Mar	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
Apr	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
May	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
Jun	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
Jul	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
Aug	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
Sept	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
Oct	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
Nov	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
Dec	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
Jan	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
Feb	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
Mar	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
Apr	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
May	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
Jun	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
Jul	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
Aug	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
Sept	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
Oct	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
Nov	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
Dec	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
Jan	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
Feb	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
Mar	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
Apr	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
May	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
Jun	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
Jul	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
Aug	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
Sept	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
Oct	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
Nov	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35 3/4
Dec	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50	127.50		Florida Sugar	35

NEW HIGHS—10¢

[illegible]

Community and Unit	Mon	Apr
College 4 Sander, Ry	1.284	1.2

Trans 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100	0.51	0.51
Trans 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200	0.51	0.51
Trans 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300	0.51	0.51
Trans 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400	0.51	0.51
Trans 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500	0.51	0.51
Trans 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600	0.51	0.51
Trans 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700	0.51	0.51
Trans 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800	0.51	0.51
Trans 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900	0.51	0.51
Trans 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000	0.51	0.51
Trans 1001, 1002, 1003, 1004, 1005, 1006, 1007, 1008, 1009, 1010, 1011, 1012, 1013, 1014, 1015, 1016, 1017, 1018, 1019, 1020, 1021, 1022, 1023, 1024, 1025, 1026, 1027, 1028, 1029, 1030, 1031, 1032, 1033, 1034, 1035, 1036, 1037, 1038, 1039, 1040, 1041, 1042, 1043, 1044, 1045, 1046, 1047, 1048, 1049, 1050, 1051, 1052, 1053, 1054, 1055, 1056, 1057, 1058, 1059, 1060, 1061, 1062, 1063, 1064, 1065, 1066, 1067, 1068, 1069, 1070, 1071, 1072, 1073, 1074, 1075, 1076, 1077, 1078, 1079, 1080, 1081, 1082, 1083, 1084, 1085, 1086, 1087, 1088, 1089, 1090, 1091, 1092, 1093, 1094, 1095, 1096, 1097, 1098, 1099, 1100	0.51	0.51
Trans 1101, 1102, 1103, 1104, 1105, 1106, 1107, 1108, 1109, 1110, 1111, 1112, 1113, 1114, 1115, 1116, 1117, 1118, 1119, 1120, 1121, 1122, 1123, 1124, 1125, 1126, 1127, 1128, 1129, 1130, 1131, 1132, 1133, 1134, 1135, 1136, 1137, 1138, 1139, 1140, 1141, 1142, 1143, 1144, 1145, 1146, 1147, 1148, 1149, 1150, 1151, 1152, 1153, 1154, 1155, 1156, 1157, 1158, 1159, 1160, 1161, 1162, 1163, 1164, 1165, 1166, 1167, 1168, 1169, 1170, 1171, 1172, 1173, 1174, 1175, 1176, 1177, 1178, 1179, 1180, 1181, 1182, 1183, 1184, 1185, 1186, 1187, 1188, 1189, 1190, 1191, 1192, 1193, 1194, 1195, 1196, 1197, 1198, 1199, 1200	0.51	0.51
Trans 1201, 1202, 1203, 1204, 1205, 1206, 1207, 1208, 1209, 1210, 1211, 1212, 1213, 1214, 1215, 1216, 1217, 1218, 1219, 1220, 1221, 1222, 1223, 1224, 1225, 1226, 1227, 1228, 1229, 1230, 1231, 1232, 1233, 1234, 1235, 1236, 1237, 1238, 1239, 1240, 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1246, 1247, 1248, 1249, 1250, 1251, 1252, 1253, 1254, 1255, 1256, 1257, 1258, 1259, 1260, 1261, 1262, 1263, 1264, 1265, 1266, 1267, 1268, 1269, 1270, 1271, 1272, 1273, 1274, 1275, 1276, 1277, 1278, 1279, 1280, 1281, 1282, 1283, 1284, 1285, 1286, 1287, 1288, 1289, 1290, 1291, 1292, 1293, 1294, 1295, 1296, 1297, 1298, 1299, 1300	0.51	0.51
Trans 1301, 1302, 1303, 1304, 1305, 1306, 1307, 1308, 1309, 1310, 1311, 1312, 1313, 1314, 1315, 1316, 1317, 1318, 1319, 1320, 1321, 1322, 1323, 1324, 1325, 1326, 1327, 1328, 1329, 1330, 1331, 1332, 1333, 1334, 1335, 1336, 1337, 1338, 1339, 1340, 1341, 1342, 1343, 1344, 1345, 1346, 1347, 1348, 1349, 1350, 1351, 1352, 1353, 1354, 1355, 1356, 1357, 1358, 1359, 1360, 1361, 1362, 1363, 1364, 1365, 1366, 1367, 1368, 1369, 1370, 1371, 1372, 1373, 1374, 1375, 1376, 1377, 1378, 1379, 1380, 1381, 1382, 1383, 1384, 1385, 1386, 1387, 1388, 1389, 1390, 1391, 1392, 1393, 1394, 1395, 1396, 1397, 1398, 1399, 1400	0.51	0.51
Trans 1401, 1402, 1403, 1404, 1405, 1406, 1407, 1408, 1409, 1410, 1411, 1412, 1413, 1414, 1415, 1416, 1417, 1418, 1419, 1420, 1421, 1422, 1423, 1424, 1425, 1426, 1427, 1428, 1429, 1430, 1431, 1432, 1433, 1434, 1435, 1436, 1437, 1438, 1439, 1440, 1441, 1442, 1443, 1444, 1445, 1446, 1447, 1448, 1449, 1450, 1451, 1452, 1453, 1454, 1455, 1456, 1457, 1458, 1459, 1460, 1461, 1462, 1463, 1464, 1465, 1466, 1467, 1468, 1469, 1470, 1471, 1472, 1473, 1474, 1475, 1476, 1477, 1478, 1479, 1480, 1481, 1482, 1483, 1484, 1485, 1486, 1487, 1488, 1489, 1490, 1491, 1492, 1493, 1494, 1495, 1496, 1497, 1498, 1499, 1500	0.51	0.51
Trans 1501, 1502, 1503, 1504, 1505, 1506, 1507, 1508, 1509, 1510, 1511, 1512, 1513, 1514, 1515, 1516, 1517, 1518, 1519, 1520, 1521, 1522, 1523, 1524, 1525, 1526, 1527, 1528, 1529, 1530, 1531, 1532, 1533, 1534, 1535, 1536, 1537, 1538, 1539, 1540, 1541, 1542, 1543, 1544, 1545, 1546, 1547, 1548, 1549, 1550, 1551, 1552, 1553, 1554, 1555, 1556, 1557, 1558, 1559, 1560, 1561, 1562, 1563, 1564, 1565, 1566, 1567, 1568, 1569, 1570, 1571, 1572, 1573, 1574, 1575, 1576, 1577, 1578, 1579, 1580, 1581, 1582, 1583, 1584, 1585, 1586, 1587, 1588, 1589, 1590, 1591, 1592, 1593, 1594, 1595, 1596, 1597, 1598, 1599, 1600	0.51	0.51
Trans 1601, 1602, 1603, 1604, 1605, 1606, 1607, 1608, 1609, 1610, 1611, 1612, 1613, 1614, 1615, 1616, 1617, 1618, 1619, 1620, 1621, 1622, 1623, 1624, 1625, 1626, 1627, 1628, 1629, 1630, 1631, 1632, 1633, 1634, 1635, 1636, 1637, 1638, 1639, 1640, 1641, 1642, 1643, 1644, 1645, 1646, 1647, 1648, 1649, 1650, 1651, 1652, 1653, 1654, 1655, 1656, 1657, 1658, 1659, 1660, 1661, 1662, 1663, 1664, 1665, 1666, 1667, 1668, 1669, 1670, 1671, 1672, 1673, 1674, 1675, 1676, 1677, 1678, 1679, 1680, 1681, 1682, 1683, 1684, 1685, 1686, 1687, 1688, 1689, 1690, 1691, 1692, 1693, 1694, 1695, 1696, 1697, 1698, 1699, 1700	0.51	0.51
Trans 1701, 1702, 1703, 1704, 1705, 1706, 1707, 1708, 1709, 1710, 1711, 1712, 1713, 1714, 1715, 1716, 1717, 1718, 1719, 1720, 1721, 1722, 1723, 1724, 1725, 1726, 1727, 1728, 1729, 1730, 1731, 1732, 1733, 1734, 1735, 1736, 1737, 1738, 1739, 1740, 1741, 1742, 1743, 1744, 1745, 1746, 1747, 1748, 1749, 1750, 1751, 1752, 1753, 1754, 1755, 1756, 1757, 1758, 1759, 1760, 1761, 1762, 1763, 1764, 1765, 1766, 1767, 1768, 1769, 1770, 1771, 1772, 1773, 1774, 1775, 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779, 1780, 1781, 1782, 1783, 1784, 1785, 1786, 1787, 1788, 1789, 1790, 1791, 1792, 1793, 1794, 1795, 1796, 1797, 1798, 1799, 1800	0.51	0.51
Trans 1801, 1802, 1803, 1804, 1805, 1806, 1807, 1808, 1809, 1810, 1811, 1812, 1813, 1814, 1815, 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824, 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900	0.51	0.51
Trans 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000	0.51	0.51
Trans 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100	0.51	0.51
Trans 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2		

20,000, a threefold increase from a

earlier. VTR exports to the European Community in the first six months fell to 1.96 million units, down 9.3 percent from a year earlier, because of a Japanese agreement to curb recorder exports to the EC for three years.

PORTNAX DEVELOPMENT LIMITED
 21-115-0000 1-800-368-0000

Re: U.S. \$416. Asked: U.S. \$412.
As of date: July 25, 1983.
F.P.S.
FINANCIAL PLANNING SERVICES BV
Kolkweg 112, 3rd Floor
1012 PC AMSTERDAM, Holland.
Phone: (31) 20-250477/228673; Telex: 185536

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders, held in Paris on June 23rd, 1983 under the chairmanship of Mr. Alain Chevalier, approved the consolidated accounts for the year ended December 31st, 1982

The Meeting set the dividend for the year at F.F. 13 per share which, together with F.F. 9 prepaid tax (tax credit), amounts to a total dividend of F.F. 22.

An interim dividend of F.F. 8 per share having already been paid on January 10th, 1983, the final dividend of F.F. 10 will be paid on July 4th, 1983 against coupon N° 35.

The Annual General Meeting also reappointed Mr. Jean-Benzy Chandon-Moet as director for a further period of six years.

The Atlantic World in Your Hands

THE WPCW WORKS IN YOUR FAVOR

Pres	Aug	Nov	Feb
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475	7.00 9.50	2400 27.50	— —
480	1.75 1.75	7150 14.50	26.00 32.00
490	0.50 1.50	800 11.00	7.50 21.50
495	— —	500 8.50	11.00 15.00
510	— —	100 5.00	6.50 9.50

Valcours White Weld S.A.
1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 3, Switzerland
Tel. 31 02 51 - Telex 28 305

1. Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland

☎ Tel. 31 02 51 • Telefax 28 305

هكذا من الأهل

Why Morgan Guaranty Ltd is the fastest growing lead manager of Eurobonds



Morgan Guaranty Ltd draws on the skills of Morgan people worldwide. In London are Fabian vom Hofe, MGL vice chairman, at left, with managers Jean-François Buisseret, Michael Enthoven, Claus Lowe, David Brigstocke. The Morgan bankers in New York are Trisha McGlothlin; Dennis Weatherstone, chairman of the executive committee of The Morgan Bank and MGL chairman; Walter Gubert; Robert Engel, executive vice president and treasurer; Lorin Lear; Roberto Mendoza.

In 1982 Morgan Guaranty Ltd—the Eurobond underwriting subsidiary of Morgan Guaranty Trust Company—ranked fourth among lead managers and joint lead managers of Eurobond issues, up from 12th place in 1981 and 36th place in 1980. As the tables show, we're maintaining that high position this year.

How did we achieve this record—in competition with the world's leading banks, investment banks, and merchant banks—when Morgan Guaranty Ltd didn't start business until late 1979?

We earned it by providing issuers with financing structures that not only respond to their specific needs but also take maximum advantage of changing market opportunities.

The changing environment

As an issuer today you have to deal with more change than ever before. Rule 415, the increasing institutionalization of international capital markets, rate hedging options, and arbitrage techniques such as interest rate and currency swaps have radically altered markets and financing strategies. You want an underwriter with the skill and imagination to respond quickly to any new development.

Morgan Guaranty Ltd's understanding of and adaptability to the changing market environment have led to many innovations which have benefited issuers. The first debt warrant exercisable into a zero coupon security, for example. The first partly paid dollar issue in 1982. The only Euro-sterling issue for a U.S. corporation during 1982.

And we recently managed the first issue with a deferred rate setting. With this technique a borrower who feels that rates will decline can take immediate advantage of a favor-

Eurobond rankings—1982			
	1981 rank	No. of issues	Dollars in millions*
1 Credit Suisse First Boston Limited	1	92	\$7,246
2 Deutsche Bank AG	3	67	5,042
3 Morgan Stanley International	2	63	3,776
4 Morgan Guaranty Ltd	12	42	2,012
5 Salomon Brothers International	6	40	1,773
6 Swiss Bank Corporation Int'l Limited	16	22	1,742
7 Merrill Lynch International & Co.	5	36	1,714
8 S.G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.	4	36	1,566
9 Goldman Sachs International Corp.	13	28	1,198
10 Société Générale	10	25	1,016

Eurobond rankings—1983 first quarter

	1981 rank	No. of issues	Dollars in millions*
1 Credit Suisse First Boston Limited	21	92	\$7,246
2 Deutsche Bank AG	23	67	5,042
3 Morgan Stanley International	13	63	3,776
4 Morgan Guaranty Ltd	15	42	2,012
5 Société Générale	6	40	1,773
6 S.G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.	14	36	1,566
7 Dresdner Bank AG	7	36	1,566
8 Algemene Bank Nederland NV	7	36	1,566
9 Amro International Limited	10	28	1,198
10 Daiwa Europe Limited	8	25	1,016

Source: Euromoney Publications Ltd. *All notes and bonds. Sole lead managers receive full amount of the issue; joint lead managers receive equal amounts.

able market opportunity but have a number of months during which the cost of the financing can be fixed.

With change a constant, we're committed to finding financing alternatives that will meet your needs under any market conditions.

Intermarket arbitrage

Our resources are important to clients, too. Morgan is a major participant in the international capital markets, the U.S. Government bond market, the futures markets, the foreign exchange markets, the bullion markets, and the major local-currency money markets. So we're especially well positioned to capitalize on the increasing interdependence of financial markets and create cost-effective solutions to financing problems.

And Morgan's capital strength helps us to implement the solutions efficiently. For instance, while all underwriters can make commitments for a bond issue, we can also make firm commitments as principal in rate and currency swaps, reducing both cost and risk for our clients.

Innovative professionalism

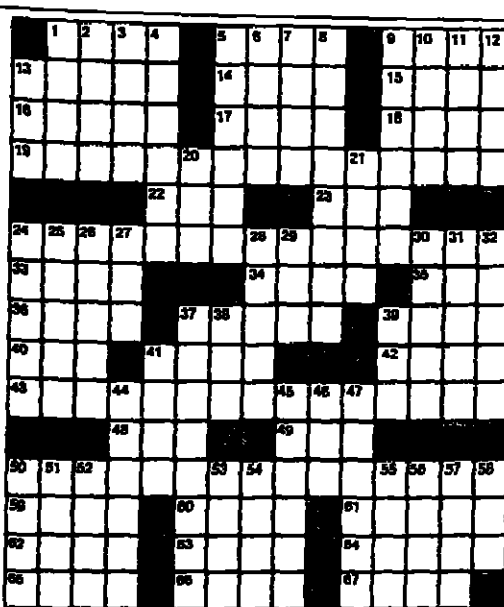
Market opportunities—and new ways to take advantage of them—come and go. Our objective is to provide consistent, imaginative services in the capital markets with the same quality and professionalism that long have characterized the way Morgan conducts all its business.

Let us show you how we can serve your needs.

Morgan Guaranty Ltd, 30 Throgmorton Street, London EC2N 2NT

Morgan Guaranty Ltd

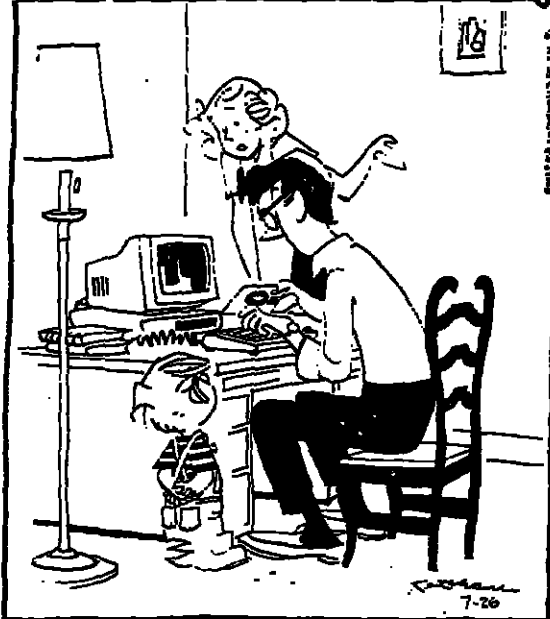
CROSSWORD



- ACROSS**
- 1 Lancaster or
Maxwell
5 Coalition
9 Muisance
12 "To fetch—
of water"
14 Hebrides
island
15 Flange or
Rings
16 Please, in
Potsdam
17 Mars
18 Bridge term
19 Edge of a sort
22 One-chevron
G.I.
23 Devour
24 Handy man
25 Out of town
26 Greek letter
35 "Maria"
36 Ancient
ointment
37 Scotch
38 Raccoon
40 Time in N.Y.C.
41 Jacket slit
42 Goodbye
43 Du Maurier
novel
48 Bailey or Bell:
Abbr.
49 Expend
50 Gleanings
51 Walk, with "it"
52 Wooden pegs
- DOWN**
- 1 Heroic
2 Tardy
3 In—(in
position)
4 Syrian city
5 Petruchio's
sister-in-law
6 Learning
7 Dollars
8 Title of
courtship:
Abbr.
9 Spanish coin
10 Pronoun for
Celtic
11 Croat, e.g.
12 Antonym of
fervid
13 Goat's hair
at times
14 "Rhythm"
15 Gael's land
16 Famed
policeman
Eddie
17 Where eggs get
Gaelic
18 Overlooking
24 A la—
27 Author of "The
Spanish
Tragedy"
28 Gives off bluff
29 Cut timber
30 Capital of
Senegal
31 B'way musical
32 Calypso part
37 Life in use
38 Prepositional
ending
39 Bernadette, e.g.
40 "Ars longa,
vita brevis"
41 Mocha in
Munich
42 Writers of
bread-and-
butter notes
43 Title of
courtship:
Abbr.
44 Gender
50 "I Sing"
51 Israeli dance
52 Epochs and
epochs
53 Helipad, at
times
54 "Rhythm"
55 Gael's land
56 Famed
policeman
Eddie
57 Where eggs get
Gaelic
58 Palindromic
preposition

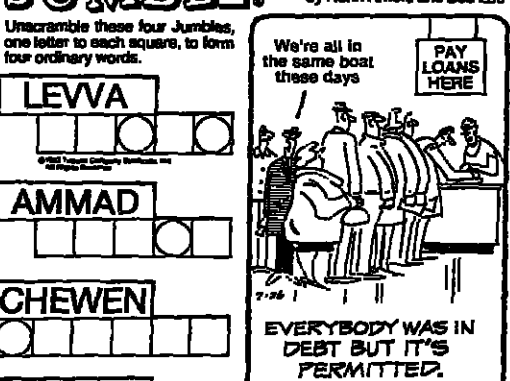
© New York Times, edited by Eugene Maletsky.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"BUT WILL IT HELP ME KEEP TRACK OF DENNIS?"

JUMBLE



Print answer here: _____

Yesterday's Jumble: MINOR WAFER ABSORB MOSQUE
Answer: What wafers are usually "woven" from—
"FIBERS"

WEATHER

EUROPE				ASIA			
City	High	Low	Clouds	City	High	Low	Clouds
Algeria	74	54	bc	Bangkok	84	74	bc
Amsterdam	54	44	bc	Beijing	84	74	bc
Antwerp	54	44	bc	Bombay	84	74	bc
Berlin	54	44	bc	Buenos Aires	84	74	bc
Bombay	84	74	bc	Calcutta	84	74	bc
Buenos Aires	84	74	bc	Chongqing	84	74	bc
Calcutta	84	74	bc	Colombo	84	74	bc
Chongqing	84	74	bc	Dacca	84	74	bc
Colombo	84	74	bc	Delhi	84	74	bc
Dacca	84	74	bc	Hankow	84	74	bc
Delhi	84	74	bc	Hong Kong	84	74	bc
Hankow	84	74	bc	Kobe	84	74	bc
Hong Kong	84	74	bc	Manila	84	74	bc
Kobe	84	74	bc	Medan	84	74	bc
Manila	84	74	bc	Osaka	84	74	bc
Medan	84	74	bc	Shanghai	84	74	bc
Osaka	84	74	bc	Singapore	84	74	bc
Shanghai	84	74	bc	Tokyo	84	74	bc
Singapore	84	74	bc				
Tokyo	84	74	bc				

PEANUTS



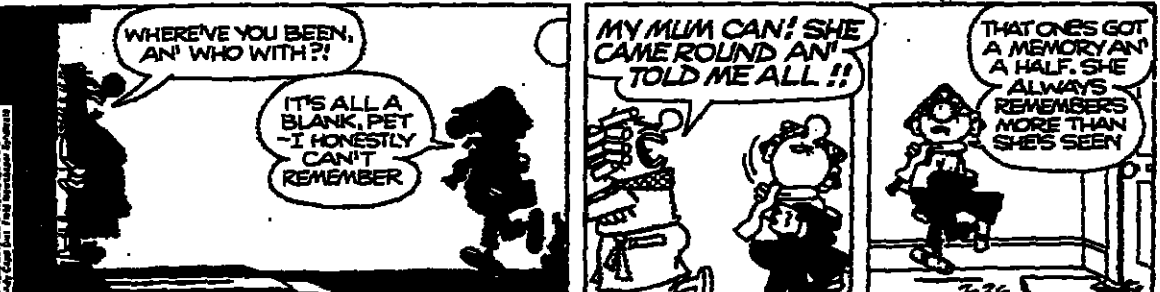
BLONDIE



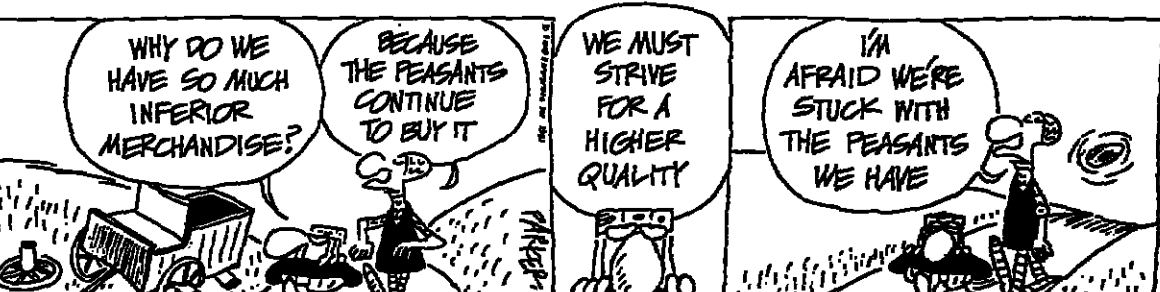
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



BOOKS

THE DARK FANTASIE

By Stanley Ellin. 309 pp. \$13.95. Limited edition, \$50.
The Mysterious Press, 129 West 56th St., New York, N.Y. 10019.

Reviewed by Charles Champlin

LIKE linking armies, a pathological cancer is eating away at his innards while the psychological cancer of racial hatred is consuming his soul.

He's an old man from an early Dutch-American family, living in the Brooklyn house he was born in and has made into an immaculate museum of the American past. He survives on the rents from an apartment building next door, built at ruinous cost by his father and now fully occupied by the blacks he hates.

His last malignant obsession is to send the apartment with explosives (a trade he learned in the military service) and then destroy it and its occupants in one vast implosion, ending his own miseries more sedately next door.

He will narrate it all on a succession of tape recordings, which will be sold to the media to underwrite the preservation of his own house as a museum.

It is the stuff of a crime thriller, and "The Dark Fantasie" is by Stanley Ellin, a past winner of the Grand Master Award of the Mystery Writers of America.

The question raised by "The Dark Fantasie" is, when is a crime thriller more than a crime thriller, and is there a sort of boundary, in terms of content, beyond which the writer cannot enjoy what you might call the creature comforts of the crime story genre?

But at the center, dominating and indeed overshadowing all else, is the portrait of Kirwan himself, a man bright, venomously articulate, hateful but also only too credible, raging at a changed world and evoking its symptoms.

in a torrent of invective without ever sending the crudities and tragedies of change. The New York-born Ellin attended Brooklyn College, lives in Brooklyn and knows the territory as an anatomist, sociologist and homicide detective might know it—to the depths of its despair, in the beats of its anger.

As an exercise in literary invention, the Kirwan tapes are nearly breathtaking in their startling power. There can have been few more convincing demonstrations of the making of a bigot, the closing off of empathy and compassion. Ellin somehow has Kirwan reveal more than he presumes he is revealing. In their blundered, tunnelled ferocity, Kirwan's tirades of prejudice offer the shock of recognition but no shred of concurrence. Horrifying is the word, although Ellin's Milano chapters provide an understanding and balanced view of the apartment dwellers. As one of his profilers has said, Ellin has rarely observed the boundaries of detective fiction (though each of his first seven short stories won a prize from the Ellery Queen Mystery Magazine).

In the best of crime fiction in recent years, the reader frequently senses the author's frustrated thrusts against the perceived limits of the form. In "The Dark Fantasie" the frustration is, I think, transferred to the reader, who may well agree that so penetrating, revealing and accusing a picture of the soul of prejudice is inevitably diminished by the context of crime fiction and the larger-than-life trappings of the private eye.

But, whatever the content, the portrait as a portrait is convincing and even moving, captive but not inflammatory, indicting and pathetic.

Charles Champlin wrote this review for The Los Angeles Times.

Columbia Plans New Quarters For Its Rare Book Collection

New York—Columbia University is to set up a new \$3-million Rare Book and Manuscript Library in its Butler Library to house 500,000 volumes, 22 million manuscript items and thousands of art properties. Michael I. Sovern, the university's president, said the funds had been raised from more than 100 benefactors. The construction work is expected to be completed in the fall of 1984.

The rare-book library, established in 1930, is considered one of the finest such university collections in the United States, and includes ancient Babylonian cuneiform clay tablets and the 15th-century Canon Misae, one of only three recorded copies of this first book to be printed in more than one color.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

THE Herald-Russian Reserve Masters Tournament in New York was won by Bernard Zuckerman, a New York international master. He scored 9-2 in the 12-player round-robin in competition.

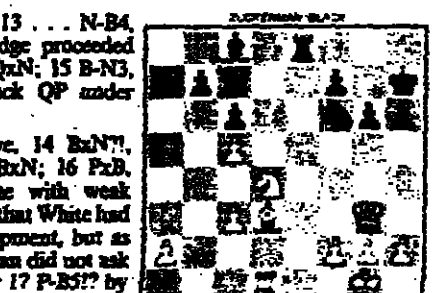
Tim Taylor, a Queens international master, tallied 8½-2½ to capture second place. David Goodman, a British international master, took third place with 7½-3½.

The international master Vincent McCambridge of Berkeley, Calif., came fourth with 7-4. James Rizzitano of Needham, Mass., was fifth with 6½-4½.

After McCambridge missed a strong line of play against the King's Indian Defense, he was gradually outplayed and defeated by Zuckerman.

It was unusual for Zuckerman to forgo his favorite R-KB1, R-KB1; 37 N-B3, 7... N-B3 in favor of R-KB1, R-KB1; 38 K-R4, Q-Q6; 39 P-B3, which he has never chosen in an important game. Of course, White gains nothing by 8 P-P, P-P; 9 Q-Q, ending, forcing any risk.

The rarely played 8 B-N5 McCambridge to throw a second might have proved to be strong on pawn with 37 P-B3.



Position after 30 Q-Q3

White	Black	White	Black
1. P4	1. P4	1. P4	1. P4
2. P4	2. P4	2. P4	2. P4
3. P4	3. P4	3. P4	3. P4
4. P4	4. P4	4. P4	4. P4
5. P4	5. P4	5. P4	5. P4
6. P4	6. P4	6. P4	6. P4
7. P4	7. P4	7. P4	7. P4
8. P4	8. P4	8. P4	8. P4
9. P4	9. P4	9. P4	9. P4
10. P4	10. P4	10. P4	10. P4
11. P4	11. P4	11. P4	11. P4
12. P4	12. P4	12. P4	12. P4
13. P4	13. P4	13. P4	13. P4
14. P4	14. P4	14. P4	14. P4
15. P4	15. P4	15. P4	15. P4
16. P4	16. P4	16. P4	16. P4
17. P4	17. P4	17. P4	17. P4
18. P4	18. P4	18. P4	18. P4
19. P4	19. P4	19. P4	19. P4
20. P4	20. P4	20. P4	20. P4
21. P4	21. P4	21. P4	21. P4
22. P4	22. P4	22. P4	22. P4
23. P4	23. P4	23. P4	23. P4
24. P4	24. P4	24. P4	24. P4
25. P4	25. P4	25. P4	25. P4
26. P4	26. P4	26. P4	26. P4
27. P4	27. P4	27. P4	27. P4
28. P4	28. P4	28. P4	28. P4
29. P4	29. P4	29. P4	29. P4
30. P4	30. P4	30. P4	30. P4

City	High	Low	Clouds
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London	54	44	bc
Paris	54	44	bc
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Stockholm	54	44	bc
Zurich	54	44	bc

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Paris	54	44	bc
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Paris	54	44	bc
Rome	54	44	bc
Stockholm	54	44	bc
Zurich	54	44	bc

SPORTS

Allen's Second Consecutive Shutout Stops Cardinals' Skid



Elway in Greeley: 'I want to be able to go buy a root beer.'

Elway Is Weathering The Early NFL Heat

By David Remnick

Washington Post Service

GRILEY, Colorado — In this wheat and meadow town south of Larimer and Cheyenne, Wyoming, John Elway releases for the great years expected of him. He throws a baseball to the side, and 50-yard punts glide under the field as receivers glide under the field.

The temperature lately hovers around 100 degrees (about 38 Celsius). The wind blows hotter than a hair dryer on full tilt. Hundreds of fans flock from all over Colorado and southern Wyoming just to see Elway warm up, work out and warm down.

The appeal is obvious. In Elway's first practices with the National Football League Denver Broncos these fans see the promise of many autographs of athletic pleasure. They call his name, they mob him for autographs. A little stand near the entrance of the stadium sells John Elway T-shirts at \$9.95 per. "Business is great," says the saleswoman as she gives a customer a nickel in change.

If fans have been enthusiastic, the press has been somewhere between vigilant and silly.

One paper publishes a daily feature called "Elway Watch." Twenty-eight reporters live full-time with the player in the University of Northern Colorado's dormitories. Many more visit periodically. A flotilla of television trailers is here and not budging until the Broncos begin the regular season in September.

After a recent morning practice, Elway conducted his usual lunchtime press conference. Between bites, he said, "There's one thing that scares me. I want to be a normal person. I want to be able to go down to the A&W and buy a root beer."

But the 22-year-old quarterback can't even get a haircut in peace. In the first week of rookie camp, Elway thought his blond tresses were hanging too far out of his helmet and set off for the barbershop. He never made it. A television reporter wanted an interview.

That night, team officials arranged for an unmarked police car to pick up Elway and take him to the home of a barber.

John Hadl, who once led the San Diego Chargers to an American Football League title and is now the quarterback coach for Denver, said, "I need a haircut, too, but I don't need a damn piece to get me here."

But Hadl calls Elway the "best quarterback prospect ever," and he's not alone in his evaluation. Gil Brandt, the Dallas Cowboys' personnel director, has said he would draft Elway first even if he had Dan Fouts, Joe Montana and Danny White on his team. Bill Walsh, who coached Elway at Stanford before taking the head coaching job at San Francisco and says Elway is the best college quarterback he has ever seen.

A study of Elway's play — the slick release, strong arm and ability to read pass coverage — confirms the endorsements. So do his statistics. He completed 62.1 percent of his passes at Stanford for 3,449 yards and 77 touchdowns.

It is little wonder that Elway rewrote this year's National Football League draft into a frenzy of re-inventions (in Baltimore) and juggling (in Denver).

Elway, who hit 318 and earned 40,000 playing last summer for a New York Yankees' Class-A club in Oneonta, New York, would have preferred work for George Steinbrenner's Yankees than for Robert Irsay's and Hank Kush's Baltimore Colts, the club that had this year's first draft pick.

"I'd rather have done other things than play here," Elway says. "I'd heard a lot about Irsay and Kush, and I've known them for years."

United Press International
ST. LOUIS — Neil Allen pitched his second straight shutout Sunday as he led the St. Louis Cardinals to a 3-0 victory over the Los Angeles Dodgers.

By stopping the Dodgers on six hits, Allen (7-8) became the first pitcher since 1976 to blank the same team twice in one year while pitching for two different clubs. On

May 20, he beat Los Angeles, 4-0, also on six hits, while pitching for the New York Mets.

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